

INFLUX OF IRISH  
DRIVING SCOTS  
TO LIVE ABROAD

Figures Show One-Seventh  
of Scotland's Population  
Is Now Irish

SCHOOL FUNDS USED  
IN CHURCH TEACHING

Poor Relief and Charity Be-  
come Common, and 70 P. C. of  
It in Glasgow Goes to Irish

Since 1916 many of the countries  
of Europe have experienced move-  
ments of population, both volun-  
tary and involuntary, that have in  
recent years reached industrial coun-  
tries of great importance. The re-  
sults of a first-hand study of the  
more important of these movements  
in France, Belgium, Scotland, and  
other countries where they are  
most in evidence, are embodied in  
a representative series of articles,  
of which this is the fourth.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

GLASGOW. The Irish are taking  
Scotland. Of that there can be no  
shadow of doubt, either from the in-  
dustrial, social or religious stand-  
point. Not only are the rapidly in-  
creasing numbers of Irish living  
there an ascendancy in the political  
affairs of Scotland, but the problems  
which have followed the incoming of  
the Irish are tending to drive the  
Scots out of their own country.

The Irish Roman Catholic popula-  
tion of Scotland now represents  
more than one-seventh of the coun-  
try's population, while in the Roman  
Catholic diocese of Glasgow, which  
takes in the principal industrial cen-  
ters of the country, the ratio is about  
one in four. In Lanarkshire, the  
most populous county in Scotland, it  
is expected that every third person  
will soon be of that nationality and  
faith.

## Statistics

The following figures of the Irish  
population of Scotland tell their own  
story and if brought up to 1926  
would be even more impressive:  
1881, 327,239; 1901, 432,900; 1911,  
518,569; 1921, 601,394. The figures  
for the native Scots population show  
that in the 20 years from 1881 to  
1901 the rate of increase of the Irish  
was twice as great as that of the  
Scots, while from 1901 to 1921 the  
Irish have increased 62 times as  
fast as the Scots.

When the industrial revolution be-  
gan in Britain in the nineteenth cen-  
tury, Scotland, unlike England, did  
not have a large population on which  
to draw for factory workers, miners,  
railway construction laborers or for  
workers on the canals and other  
great projects. The cheap labor  
wanted by employers of that day  
could not be supplied by Scotland.  
Employers advertised in the Irish  
press for labor, and thousands of  
Irishmen emigrated with their fam-  
ilies from Ireland to Scotland. There  
people found employment, broadly  
speaking, in the belt that extended  
across Scotland from Glasgow to  
Edinburgh and Dundee. They  
marked out the zone which has  
steadily become more and more  
Irish in character until in these  
days there are many villages,  
neighborhoods and districts which  
are practically entirely Irish and  
from which the Scots have long since  
departed.

Lower Plane for Labor.  
Meanwhile the Scots, seeing the  
steadily lowering plane on which  
labor was being hired and the un-

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926

Local	
Republicans Hold Big Rally	1
Maine Governor on Duty	1
R. U. Gives Summer Degrees	1
Summitting Governor's Race	1
Swag Removal Equipment	1
Asked by Boston	1
Pin Department Changed	1
Swag Building Mass. Street	1
Maine's Beauty Being Enhanced	1
Merchants Ask Motorists Aid	1
Radio Tonight	1
Street Railway Wage Hearing Ends	1
General	
Press Urged to Lead Opinion	1
France's Welfare Awaits Legion	1
President Approves National Air Lines	1
Treaty Accord Reached in Europe	1
Wheat Pools Grow	1
Contests Face 26 Republicans	1
Flare Greeted at Buenos Aires	1
Warning for Motorists	1
France Victor at Arms Parley	1
Mexican States Feign Quiet	1
International Police Advocated	1
Summer Time in Washington	1
Extension Work Helps Farmers	1
Cricketer Test Attracts Many	1
New Immigrant Plan Advocated	1
Study New Ways in Retail Trade	1
Financial	
Short Market Session Active	10
New York Stocks and Bonds	10
Week's Development Wall Street	10
Stock Market Weekly Price Range	10
Big Winter Wheat Yield	11
Sports	
Buffalo Retains Rouge Title	12
Drews Again Wins at Tennis	12
Major-League Baseball	12
Features	
What They Are Saying	3
The Sunday	4
The Southern Heavens for	4
Evenings	5
A Paris Calendar	5
Book Reviews and Literary News	6
Radio	6
Sunset Stories	6
The Diary of Snugs, Our Dog	7
Progress in the Churches	8
Music News of the World	8
The Home Forum	9
"Be not overcome of evil"	9
Editorial	14
Letters to the Editor	14
At Mola	14
The Week in London	14

ACCORD REACHED IN EUROPE  
IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

Delegates at Paris Approve Scheme for Systematization of  
Iron Industry—France and Germany to Organize  
Trades so as to Prevent Competition

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The European  
metallurgical negotiations have been  
practically concluded by an accord.  
A scheme for the systematization of  
the iron industry has been approved  
by the delegates at Paris and only  
the formal adhesion of certain  
groups is now required. Unless there  
is a most unexpected hitch it may  
be considered that France and Ger-  
many have constructed an economic  
entente and Belgium and Luxem-  
bourg are to participate in the under-  
standing. There is a sense in which  
even the Paris discussions are al-  
most unnecessary for the details  
have been worked out in advance.  
There met among others, Theodore  
Laurent, director of St. Chamond  
Steel Works; Lambert Ribot,  
secretary of the Comité des Forges;  
Fritz Thyssen, the German indus-  
trialist; Herr Klotzback, director of  
the Krupp works; and MM. Pen-  
sance, director of the French indus-  
trial associations of iron and steel,  
and of the Lorraine and Luxem-  
bourg production can be intro-  
duced into Germany are determined  
and a general agreement regarding  
quantities and prices in the markets  
has been reached.  
Final ratification is dependent on  
a minor controversy, which is not  
taken seriously by either side, re-  
garding possible further develop-  
ment in the factories in the  
destitute regions. Subject to a de-  
cision on this point, France and Ger-  
many will in future organize their

Industries in such a fashion as to  
prevent competition. It is denied  
that restrictive measures will be  
taken, but the denial must be con-  
sidered diplomatic for it is admitted  
that unorganized Europe there  
was danger of a plethora of output,  
and this danger is now removed.  
What is true, however, is that rela-  
tive to present production the quan-  
tities agreed on do not imply a  
reduction, is only relative to po-  
tential production that output is  
limited. Britain has been kept in-  
formed of the discussions, which  
lasted months, even years, but is  
unable to participate because it  
claimed exclusive rights in domi-  
nant markets and with present un-  
certain conditions is unable to fix  
quantities.  
Apparently continental countries  
would welcome British collaboration.  
It is asserted that an understand-  
ing on the principal matters has al-  
ready been reached with Poland and  
Czechoslovakia. Also in regard to  
certain industries in Austria. It is  
natural that inquietude is expressed  
in America about the formation of  
a great European iron cartel. But  
it is pointed out that Europe is fol-  
lowing American methods of organ-  
ization and cannot be considered as  
a real rival of the United States.  
The chief operations will be in  
European markets, or markets which  
naturally fall under European con-  
trol. Moreover, American capital is  
largely financing continental com-  
panies, particularly in Germany.  
A clash between America and  
Europe is not anticipated.

MAINE GOVERNOR B. U. PRESENTS  
SAYS DRY ISSUE  
MUST HEAD LIST

Declares Candidates Cannot  
Longer Hide Behind  
Blanket Pledge

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 14 (Special).  
—Debatting unqualifiedly his sup-  
port of national prohibition and in  
favor of an aggressive enforcement  
of both state and federal dry laws,  
Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of  
Maine, said that the time has come  
when political candidates during  
the United States can no longer con-  
ceal their attitude toward the fun-  
damental question of prohibition by  
hiding behind a blanket pledge of  
law enforcement.

He explained that such a pledge  
can be made to mean little or much  
after election, and that it does not  
place the candidate fairly on record  
as to whether he will later favor or  
oppose alteration of the law.

Mr. Brewster made his position  
clear in an address before the Cam-  
den board of county Republicans dur-  
ing the course of which he urged that  
it was the obligation of all parties  
to take their stands unequivocally  
on the specific question of support or  
modification of the prohibition law.

Strange Issues for Maine  
"No one," he said, "would have  
supposed that this issue would be  
raised by any political party within  
our state familiar with the history  
of Maine for 50 years and the pioneer  
position it has occupied in the tem-  
perance reform that has swept our  
land."  
"In recent months, however, there  
has been raised a cry for the modifi-  
cation of our laws, and for the sale  
of intoxicating drink. In various  
parts of our country candidates for  
public office are running upon plat-  
forms openly pledged to modification  
of this law."

"The day has passed when a pledge  
of law enforcement can longer suf-  
fice to conceal one's attitude toward  
the more fundamental question of  
the modification of this law. A few  
years ago there was so little notion  
of enforcement as to suffice but to-  
day that situation has completely  
changed."  
"This was recognized by the last  
Republican Convention in this State  
when under the leadership of Perci-  
val P. Baxter, as chairman of the  
Committee on Resolutions, a plank  
was inserted declaring in no uncer-  
tain terms the opposition of the Re-  
publican Party to any weakening of  
existing laws."

"Citizens of Maine devoted to the  
temperance cause and believing that  
it is the most profound social reform  
of our generation, may well read  
and ponder the implications of the plank  
of the two chief political parties in  
this State upon this score."  
"The Republican plank written by  
my predecessor and upon which it is  
a matter of deep gratification to stand  
is as follows:

Strong Republican Plank  
"We are proud of the fact that our  
State was the pioneer prohibition  
state of the Union. We reaffirm our  
unswerving loyalty to the prohibition  
cause as expressed in the Eighteenth  
Amendment and laws supplemental  
thereto, and we oppose all attempts to  
repeal or weaken them."

"We pledge our party to strict, im-  
partial and aggressive enforcement  
of these as well as of all other laws  
both state and national."  
"The plank of the opposition party  
simply recites their respect for law  
and therefore their pledge to enforce  
all the laws upon our statute books."  
"Consistently with their platform  
pledge read in the light of current  
action, any candidate elected upon  
that platform might consistently  
advocate and support the repeal of  
all the temperance legislation."

Family's Tax Bank  
Lifts Yearly Burden

Special Correspondence

Pueblo, Colo.  
AT LAST an easy way has been  
found to pay taxes. A Pueblo  
woman, Mrs. Rose O'Neill, recently  
paid her taxes in pennies, nickels  
and dimes. Half a dozen boys fol-  
lowed her to the court house with  
containers filled with coins. More  
than \$200 was emptied from them.  
"We found that it was difficult  
to meet our taxes by taking a lump  
sum out of our earnings," the  
woman explained, "so we worked  
out a new plan. The small coins,  
which can be spent foolishly, are  
deposited in the family 'tax bank.'  
In this manner we save without  
hardship and are able to meet the  
taxes promptly."

REVENUES SHOW  
GERMAN TRADE  
MOVING UPWARD

Reich Sees No Need for  
Floating Loan or Making  
Use of Credit Offered It

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The recent low-  
ering of taxation on industry will not  
lead to a reduction in tax revenues;  
on the contrary the revenues were  
increased last month to 700,000,000  
marks, as compared with 580,000,000  
marks in April, owing to more favor-  
able business conditions, according  
to Dr. Reinhold, Minister of Finance  
in the Reich, who regards Germany's  
finances with utmost optimism.

On the other hand, the Reich was  
able to pay considerable sums to  
farmers who had suffered from floods,  
without taking more from the  
revenues than was originally  
planned. This it could do by cutting  
down its own expenses to the utmost.  
Thus there is no necessity for the  
Reich to float a loan nor make use  
of 100,000,000 marks credit offered  
it as originally planned.

Last month's increase in tax re-  
venues was due principally to the in-  
crease in revenues accruing from  
the importation duties, which  
amounted to 113,000,000 marks for  
the month, or 50,000,000 marks more  
than anticipated, and may exceed  
by 200,000,000 marks by the end of  
the year.

Also the revenues from the turn-  
over tax and tax on incomes other  
than wages and salaries were higher  
than anticipated, amounting to 80,  
000,000 and 140,000,000 marks. The  
revenues from the 10 per cent tax on  
wages and salaries, however, were  
below the anticipated figure, namely,  
93,000,000 marks.

The total amount of unemployment  
doles now reaches 30,000,000 marks  
monthly.

Kansas Woman's Doughnuts  
Lifted Mortgage on Home

Also Helped Put Four Orphaned Children Through  
College and Brought Other Joys to the Lovelands

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan. (Special  
Correspondence).—Doughnuts paid  
off a \$500 mortgage on a home;

doughnuts came to the rescue to  
help on the family budget after a  
husband had become incapacitated;  
doughnuts helped to put four chil-  
dren through college; and now,  
doughnuts are providing means for  
renovating that home on which the  
mortgage was paid off and for a trip  
back East for the Kansas pioneers.

Remarkable doughnuts.  
Yes, for they not only have a long  
list of good deeds to their credit,  
but they are good doughnuts, made  
from an ancient Maryland recipe  
which long ago found an honored place  
in an old Maryland cookbook.

These doughnuts are made by Mrs.  
Ida Easterday Loveland of Arkansas  
City, Kan., formerly of Baltimore  
and Frederick, Md. Mrs. Loveland  
brought the recipe for her doughnuts  
from her old family home near  
Frederick, Md., nearly 50 years ago.

J. C. Loveland, the husband, car-  
ries the doughnuts to customers. Mr.  
Loveland enjoys selling doughnuts  
because, he explains, whether he has  
orders or not, he is always sure to  
sell every one.

The four children who have dough-  
nuts to thank for helping financially  
while they were at school were four  
orphaned children reared by the  
Lovelands. Having no children of  
their own, the Lovelands took a little  
girl, five years old, and a boy and  
two girls, children of Mrs. Loveland's  
sister, to bring up. The three who  
are living went through college. The  
boy is the Rev. Melville Montgomery,  
pastor of the Community Church of  
Farmington, Ia. He studied for the min-  
istry in Chicago after finishing his  
college education at Columbia. The  
girls are Mrs. William McFurter,  
wife of a professor of the state univer-  
sity at Potomac, Ida., and Mrs.  
R. D. Paine of Chicago.

Mrs. Loveland quit her doughnut  
making for a time as too strenuous  
a job. With prospects of a family  
reunion with their children next  
spring, however, Mr. and Mrs. Love-  
land decided to "fix up" their old  
home. When Mrs. Loveland saw that  
her home needed new porches and  
some paint and could see no way of  
using their savings for that purpose,  
she went back to her doughnut mak-  
ing. Now the Lovelands hope to  
make a trip back east next summer  
so that Mrs. Loveland can visit her

old girlhood haunts in Baltimore,  
Ellicott City and Frederick, and  
Loveland his boyhood home in Ver-  
mont.

Mrs. Loveland gets up at 4 A. M.  
to make the dozens and dozens of  
doughnuts she makes almost every  
day. She makes about 50 dozen a  
week, sometimes more. She makes  
them whether she has orders or not  
and rarely has enough for all who  
want to buy. She often fills orders  
for people in nearby towns or even  
in near-by states. Just now she has  
an order for 10 dozen for a recep-  
tion in Potomac, Ida.

"I still have that old Maryland  
recipe that I must use the best ma-  
terial I can buy for my doughnuts.  
Maybe that's the reason I have no  
trouble selling them," said Mrs.  
Loveland.

Mrs. Loveland came to Kansas in  
1880 from Baltimore, Md. Her par-  
ents and their large family of small  
children came here in 1877 and took  
up a claim in Arkansas City, Mrs.

PRESS IS URGED  
TO LEAD PUBLIC  
TOWARD PEACE

Americans Are Interested  
in Foreign Affairs, Insti-  
tute of Politics Hears

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 14.  
—Challenging the view that Amer-  
icans are not interested in foreign af-  
airs, Willis J. Abbot, editor of The  
Christian Science Monitor, called on  
the American press today to equip  
itself ethically, materially and pro-  
fessionally to inform and guide the  
United States to a better interna-  
tional understanding.

Speaking on "Public Opinion and  
Foreign Affairs" at the Institute of  
Politics, Mr. Abbot cited the World  
Court, Lausanne Treaty and French  
debt as characteristic foreign issues  
confronting lively American interest  
and desired that American public  
opinion instead of being apathetic on  
such issues, frequently takes a hand  
to an extent "most obnoxious to the  
State Department."

"An ill-informed press," declared  
Mr. Abbot, "dealing ignorantly,  
nonchalantly and malignantly with  
foreign affairs might possibly bring  
two nations into war." He pointed  
out that conditions of great delicacy  
now confront the United States in  
its world relations. It is conceivable,

he said, that some of the present  
public opinion might be so magnified  
and exaggerated in newspaper discus-  
sion as to stir up the elements of conflict.

Even in the last week before the  
World War, Mr. Abbot said, the peo-  
ples of the countries involved wanted  
peace. Then, as today, he said, the  
common people were wholly aware  
to war. What was lacking to prevent  
the conflict was an adequate method  
of organizing and expressing public  
opinion. Under such conditions, he  
said, the newspaper as "the greatest  
force for the proper education of the  
public" assumes tremendous re-  
sponsibilities, and must equip itself  
in every way to guide public opinion  
rightly.

Mr. Abbot's Speech

Mr. Abbot said in part:

"The United States is thought by  
many people to have no particular  
public opinion concerning foreign  
affairs. That phase of human thought  
is supposed to be confined to the  
people along the Atlantic seaboard,  
and a scattering of 'highbrows' in  
colleges throughout the interior."

But is this supposed indifference  
of the American people to foreign  
affairs a matter of demonstrable  
truth?

"The Lausanne Treaty offers a case  
in point. It might be thought that  
the question of re-establishing dip-  
lomatic relations with Turkey was  
one in which only an insignificant  
fraction of our people would take  
an interest. Probably it is true that  
of our 110,000,000 only a few are  
thus interested, but those few are  
of the sort that make and express  
public sentiment."

"In countless editorials printed in  
both daily newspapers and religious  
weeklies, the question is argued  
fiercely. A whole library of pam-  
phlets has been devoted to its dis-  
cussion."

Questions to Be Answered  
"Any consideration of 'Public  
Opinion and Foreign Affairs in the  
United States' should comprehend  
these questions:

"1. Does public opinion concern  
itself much with foreign affairs?"

"2. Is it potent in shaping the  
foreign relations of the Nation?"

"3. Is it desirable that the public  
should thus concern itself, or should  
foreign relations be left to the ex-  
pert regulation of professional diplo-  
mats?"

"This annual Institute of Politics  
in Williamstown is one of the many  
phenomena which indicate the lively  
interest of Americans in foreign af-  
airs. At Chicago University the Nor-  
man Wait Harris lectures bring to-  
gether annually great audiences in-  
terested in foreign relations."

"Last year, in the course of an en-  
deavor to get some specific informa-  
tion on this subject, I learned from  
various lecture lecturers that they  
had a demand for lectures on for-  
eign affairs far exceeding the supply.  
The Chautauque circuits, appealing  
in the main to rural audiences, de-

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 8)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 9)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 10)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 11)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 12)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 13)

Naval Competition Persists,  
Says Authority on Disarmament

Professor Baker Asserts Washington Conference Failed  
to Stop Competition in Cruisers and Submarines—  
Armaments of All Kinds Should Be Covered

PETERBOROUGH, Eng. Aug. 14.—  
Prof. Philip J. Noel Baker, Cassell  
professor of international relations at  
the University of London, formerly  
member of the League of Nations Sec-  
retariat, who was associated with  
Lord Cecil from 1922 to 1924 on the  
temporary mixed commission study-  
ing the questions of land, naval and  
air disarmament, made the following  
comment on Rear Admiral Rodger's  
statement that the powers are unduly  
pressing on with warship building  
contrary to the intention of the con-  
ference, to the correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor here this  
afternoon:

"Broadly speaking, I think it is  
true to say that the Washington Con-  
ference for the Limitation of Arms  
was a failure in that it has not  
stopped the very important and  
very dangerous competition between  
the great naval powers in respect of  
craft under 10,000 tons, particularly  
cruisers and submarines. In that  
sense the conference was a failure,  
and in my view the disarmament  
treaty can be really satisfactory  
which does not cover armament of  
all kinds and particularly, of course,  
ships of every category."

The Four-Power Pact  
"On the other hand, there can be no  
charge of bad faith against the  
signatories on the ground that they  
have not observed the 5-5-2 ratio in  
respect of vessels other than capital  
ships and aircraft carriers, which  
were the only two categories to  
which, under the treaty, the ratio was  
applied. Other categories were ex-  
pressly excluded by the terms of the

treaty which faithfully interpreted  
the whole negotiations at Washing-  
ton.

"The third point, but most im-  
portant, about the Washington con-  
ference is this, that it did actually  
stop a tremendously dangerous com-  
petition in capital ships and aircraft  
carriers between the United States,  
Japan and Great Britain. That com-  
petition, which has been more in-  
tense than any naval competition in  
history, was stopped. And that situa-  
tion in which both parties were com-  
ing to regard war between them as  
inevitable. That situation was  
cleared away by the naval conven-  
tion and by the four-power pact. The  
contribution to world peace, thus  
made by the Washington conference  
was of immense importance."

"But, of course, it was only a be-  
ginning, and if the events of 1914 are  
not to be renewed the remaining  
armament competition of which  
Admiral Rodger speaks, and which  
is now going on must be dealt with  
by a new and comprehensive treaty."

"There is every reason to hope  
that such a treaty will result from  
the work of the preparatory dis-  
armament commission now in ses-  
sion at Geneva."

Author of "Disarmament"

Professor Baker is author of a new  
book on "Disarmament," published  
this week by the Hogarth Press. A  
review of the same in the current  
issue of The New Statesman, says:  
"It is by far the most comprehensive  
and clearly argued book we have  
(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

REPUBLICANS  
OPEN RALLIES

Senator Butler "Fires First  
Gun" in Campaign for  
Re-election

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—  
Decrease of \$250,000,000 in national  
taxes, a restoration of prewar pros-  
perity through the protective tariff  
and an increased governmental econ-  
omy and efficiency, were cited by  
speakers at the Republican rally this  
afternoon at the fair grounds as  
reasons why the party should have  
the support of Massachusetts voters  
in the November election.

The rally was the first big Republi-  
can gathering of the year, and was  
described by Senator William M.  
Butler as the "firing of the first gun."

Thousands were present all over  
the State. The program was opened  
by band concerts, free luncheons  
and sports. The rally lasted until late  
in the afternoon.

Senator Butler, who is chairman of  
the Republican National Committee,  
was the principal speaker. The guest  
of the day was John C. H. Brown,  
Connecticut member of the United  
States House of Representatives and  
majority leader of his party. Lieu-  
tenant-Governor Allen represented  
Governor Fuller.

George R. Stobbs of Worcester,  
also a Representative in Congress,  
introduced the speakers. He pre-  
dicted a sweeping victory in the  
fall, "if all loyal Republicans do  
their duty."

The Worcester American Legion  
Band opened the program with  
patriotic airs. At 12:30 o'clock lunch-  
eon was served, members of the  
women's organizations contributing  
their services.

Lieutenant-Governor Allen was  
greeted with cheers when he asked  
that the voters support President  
Coolidge through re-election. Sen-  
ator Butler said that the entire  
Nation is watching Massachusetts  
and that the voters of this State  
will be sent back to Washington by  
the votes of his fellow citizens as  
their stamp of approval of the na-  
tional Administration. So get out  
and vote on Nov. 2. Roll up a plurality  
for William M. Butler that will re-

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 8)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 9)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 10)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 11)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 12)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 13)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 14)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 15)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 16)

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 17)

UNION OF FORCES  
TO HELP FARMER  
IS FEDERAL PLAN

President Hopes to Co-ordi-  
nate Agencies for Better  
Farm Financing











## MAXIMUM SERVICE IS GOAL OF NEW FIRE COMMISSIONER

Mr. Hultman Makes Changes in Plan to Arrange Department Units so They Will Work to Best Advantage of All

Maximum service to the public and a smoothly operating organization are the aims of administration of Eugene C. Hultman, recently made commissioner of the Boston Fire Department. Changes made today by the transfer of several officers and men from station to station are merely in the course of the steady reorganization of the department which Mr. Hultman, who was for several years chairman of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, and Emergency Fuel Commissioner, is undertaking.

Early upon assuming his duties as fire commissioner, Mr. Hultman issued a general order to the 1650 men of the department stressing strict sobriety, loyalty and fitness for service as essentials to retention on the force.

Mr. Hultman is entirely sympathetic with the officers and men of the department in their desire to receive all the compensation possible, and yet he realizes that the treasury of the city is subject to greater drain than ever from the department. He is studying the graduated scale of salary increases and will be in position next year to send in a revised budget for his department. This year he assumed office too late for the budget had been prepared by the acting commissioner, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the Transit Department.

While entirely sympathetic with the desire of the men to better their condition, the new commissioner has made it plain that he does not believe that public servants upon whom depend the safety of the community and the protection of so many millions of dollars worth of property can properly organize to lend influence to any request they may desire to make for increased compensation or the conduct of the department. He is studying the attitude of the commissioner on all such questions. It follows:

### Order Is Precautionary

"Members shall not contribute to any fund which is to be used for the purpose of securing or attempting to secure changes in the wages or salaries paid in the department, or in the laws, ordinances or rules relating to the department either by employing counsel or in any other way, and except through petition to the commissioner members shall not participate directly or indirectly in any movement having for its object the accomplishment of such changes. However, all members have a right to appeal to the commissioner, or to call to his attention cases where they believe injustice has been done after having made a request through the official channels in the department."

"Attempts to use outside pressure to influence the action of the commissioner on any official matter or

matters, or to interfere directly or indirectly with his free and unbiased decision on such matters shall be severely punished."

Mr. Hultman is visiting and inspecting personally each of the 50 engine houses, 30 ladder company stations and other posts in the department where he makes an examination extending from attic to basement of the premises as well as meeting with officers and men. These visits are unannounced and even Daniel F. Sennott, chief of the department, does not know where he is going when he and the commissioner start out on a tour of observation.

On these visits to the various stations, Mr. Hultman, who is an engineer of years of practical experience, makes a detailed and close examination of the condition of the motor driven apparatus.

"I have to account to the public for the care and upkeep and efficiency of buildings valued at \$2,375,000 and motor apparatus at \$1,017,331 as well as the effectiveness of the men in the department," said the commissioner. "The millions of dollars of the people's money which are invested in this great department I regard as a public trust for the care of which I must give the best that is in me."

### Studies Each Problem

The commissioner is studying each problem which comes before him carefully before he acts. Early upon assuming control of the department he made it plain to the members and officials of the Boston Fire Commission that he desired their cooperation and advice in the financial affairs of the department.

The practical reconstruction of the fire engine 21, the latest machine in service of Boston's three fireboats was the result of cordial cooperation between the new commissioner and the Finance Commission which promptly approved the expenditure of several thousands of dollars more than had been thought necessary when the work began. The overhauling of the two other boats will soon follow.

By order of the commissioner the following transfers in the department are announced: From Ladder 16 to Ladder 25, Capt. William F. Heldt from Ladder 25 to Ladder 16, George W. McGuinness from Ladder 30 to Engine 7, George D. Ryan from Engine 25 to Ladder 8, Michael E. Fallon from Ladder 8 to Engine 25, and Engineer Francis A. Regan from Engine 25 to Engine 29.

The following assignments of members on probation also took effect: Arthur I. Bourde to Engine 25, J. J. Fitzgerald to Engine 5, Daniel J. Hooley to Ladder 30 and James L. Carroll to Engine 25.

## FLORISTS TO HONOR Slogan Originator

Major O'Keefe Will Get Medal for "Say It With Flowers" at New Orleans Meeting

Florists are going to "say it with a medal" to the originator of "Say it with flowers." The medal is a gold one to be presented to Major P. J. O'Keefe, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, by the Society of American Florists at a banquet which will be given to Mr. O'Keefe at New Orleans on Aug. 19.

The banquet will be part of the program of the Southern Yacht Club on Lake Ponchartraine, New Orleans, at which it is expected that 1500 growers of flowers will meet. Major O'Keefe left Boston today to attend the meeting.

The medal of the Society of American Florists is presented at the convention to the person, firm or institution which in the judgment of the board of directors of the society has done most in recent years to promote horticulture. In Major O'Keefe's case it is a recognition of the usefulness of florists of the slogan which he initiated. "Say it with flowers." The directors made the award last February.

### COMPLAINT HEARD ON "GAS" STATION

Minister Says Traffic Noises Interfere With Church

Annoyance to church attendants and increased traffic congestion, were the grounds on which an appeal was made against the granting of a gasoline selling permit to G. I. Blumberg of Nassau Street.

The hearing was held before George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, with the Rev. Peter Abouzaid, of the Church of Annunciation at 178 Harrison Avenue, protesting against the continued sale. The permit called for a gasoline station at 1 Nassau Place and 10 Nassau Street, and the charge against Mr. Blumberg was that he also sold gasoline on Harrison Avenue.

The Rev. Mr. Abouzaid, represented by John M. Cunningham as counsel, said that the Harrison Avenue entrance was opposite the church. The sale of gasoline there, he said, was a source of annoyance to the church both in noises caused and in congested traffic. He stated that he had received notice of the hearing which was held before the Boston Street Commissioners last September, at which time the permit was granted.

Mr. Blumberg told how he had demolished several condemned buildings owned by him at this location, in order to erect the gasoline station, and parking spaces. In answer to a question, he admitted that he was selling gasoline on Harrison Avenue, although his permit called only for the spaces on Nassau Place and street.

Marshall Neal reserved a decision, stating he intended to look the location over before ruling.

## CUMMINGS QUILTS GOVERNOR'S RACE

Democratic "Slate" Effort Fails, However, to Remove Dooley and Swift

Decisions of Harry J. Dooley of Boston, aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor and of John E. Swift of Milford, seeking that party's nomination for Attorney-General, to remain in the primary contests of Sept. 14, have resulted in failure of the Democratic State Committee to line up an unopposed slate for the primary.

There were several last-minute withdrawals yesterday afternoon at the office of the Secretary of State, and the most important was that of John J. Cummings of Boston, who had previously refused to leave a clear field to Col. William A. Gaston, the "slate" candidate for Governor.

The Democratic State Committee had worked hard to have a slate ticket which would be supported by Mr. Dooley and Mr. Swift declined to step aside. Mr. Dooley is an opponent of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, while Mr. Swift is contesting against Harold Williams Jr., of Brookline.

### Situation Further Complicated

The situation was complicated further by action of Charles H. McGlue of Lynn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who filed protests against the candidacies of Mr. Dooley and Mr. Swift. Mr. McGlue was counsel for Mr. Ely and Mr. Williams.

Mr. McGlue's protests were to the effect that many of the signatures on both papers were illegal, and he charged that a large portion of the names were in the same handwriting, and not the actual signatures of the persons listed.

This protest will be heard later by the Ballot Law Commission. Before the hearing, Mr. McGlue had filed a petition with the State House of Representatives which would have filed their nomination papers—before Sept. 24—a date for the hearings will be set.

Mr. O'Brien Files Protest  
Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, who is a candidate for both Republican and Democratic nominations to succeed himself, yesterday filed a protest against the nomination papers of Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, who is opposing Mr. O'Brien. The district attorney believes the Keene signatures are not genuine.

Roswell F. Phelps of Dedham, director of the division of statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries, yesterday filed a paper asking for recertification of his nomination papers for state auditor. He had been disqualified because of his name appearing on some of his papers.

William E. Doyle of East Boston, who had filed nomination papers opposing John J. Douglas, Representative in the Tenth Congressional District, withdrew yesterday, in the interests of party harmony.

Several Withdrawals  
Other withdrawals were: Daniel Thompson, candidate for Republican nomination for sheriff of Suffolk County.

John J. Lydon of Boston, Democrat, Governor's Council from the fourth district.

Frank W. Thayer, William Apple-

## JUDGE LAWTON RESIGNS BENCH

Superior Court Loses Justice Appointed by Governor Crane in 1900

Resignation of Frederick Lawton associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court was received today by Governor Fuller at the State House and it was accepted.

Mr. Lawton was appointed to the bench in January, 1900, by Governor Crane. He was born in Lowell and attended the public schools there. In 1874 he was graduated from Harvard College.

In 1880 Mr. Lawton was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and practiced law in Lowell until his appointment to the bench. For the past 16 years he has lived in Boston.

For several weeks Mr. Lawton had been at the State House. Mr. Lawton planned to retire. In his 26 years on the bench and nearly half a century of law practice, he has achieved a place of prominence and esteem. Mr. Lawton became a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1893. He is a trustee of the Lowell Textile School and Rogers Hall, a college preparatory school for girls in Lowell.

### WATERED ACRES PROVE FRUITFUL

Government Report on Irrigation Projects Holds Great Promise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, The Department of the Interior in a statement relating to agricultural conditions on irrigation projects in the United States lists many important achievements.

In the Yuma project, Arizona and California, the first bale of cotton, it says, was ginned on July 22, a new early record. The alfalfa seed yield for the early crop was below average, but the outlook was promising for the second seed crop. During July 101 carloads of agricultural products valued at \$51,800 were shipped, bringing the total since the beginning of the year to 1393 carloads valued at \$1,544,850.

In the Oriskany, Calif., project the third crop of alfalfa was harvested and gathering of almonds began about two weeks earlier than normal. Operations were about to begin at the Kadosa fig preserving plant.

In Grand Valley, Colo., the yield of early potatoes was disappointing and beet sugar was not promising. Alfalfa was satisfactory and 150 acres were being planted in head lettuce, an experiment.

There was a good yield of wheat in the Uncomphrage project, Colo., and in the Boise project, Idaho, the Minidoka project, Idaho, the Huntley project, Mont., the Milk River project, Mont., and San River project, Mont.

Good results in grains and vegetables were reported from the Lower Yellowstone project in North Dakota and the North Platte project, in Wyoming and Nebraska was about 10 days ahead of the usual season.

Wheat, corn and cantaloupe crops in the Nevada project, Nevada, were reported heavy. The Carlsbad, N. M., and the Rio Grande project, New Mexico, were being shipped.

Strawberry Valley, Utah, project, was better than the alfalfa and beet sugar. Fruits in abundance from the Yakima project, Wash., were being shipped.

"People Did Not Want War"  
"I was in France and I saw only too plainly how bitterly that people dreaded the conflict, and how much they would have given to have been true of Germany, and we all know it was of England. Demonstrations were held after the actual declaration of war always represent not public sentiment but public hysteria."

"Then, as now, all peoples were against war, and if public sentiment could have been organized and expressed, war would have been averted. But how is that public sentiment to be organized, educated, and directed on matters so complicated as issues arising between independent nations? We of the press like to think that we are part of the greatest engine for accomplishing this end."

"But an ill-informed press, dealing ignorantly, maliciously, or malignantly with foreign affairs, might possibly bring two nations into a war. The professional diplomat would say that this is one reason why public opinion should not be encouraged to express itself on foreign affairs. I think rather that it is a reason why the greatest force for the proper education of the people, namely the newspaper, should equip itself in every way, ethically, materially, and professionally to inform and to guide that public opinion aright."

Toward a National Newspaper  
Introducing Mr. Abbot, Arthur S. Draper, leader of the conference and assistant editor of the "Boston Herald," said that the "Boston Herald" was the nearest approach to a national newspaper.

Immediately following the address Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, retired, asked how crime and scandal could be eliminated from the news of America sent abroad to foreign nations, and secondly how the American viewpoint could be brought more closely to the attention of foreign countries.

Replying, Mr. Abbot said that if American newspapers eliminated news of crime, disasters and scandals from prominence on their own front pages, foreign observers would be less likely to believe that these things represented "the essentials of existence of the United States."

He explained that cable rates are now a considerable bar to the transfer of news back and forth between Europe and America on one hand and the Far East and America on the other. Asiatic cable rates are extremely high, he said.

Discussion brought out that negotiations are now under way to establish

## REPUBLICANS OPEN RALLIES

Help From Democrats

"As we swing into the real business of this campaign, we must find a few words of appreciation for our friendly enemies, the Democrats of state and nation," he said. "They have contributed toward the success of the Republican Party so generously that we cannot withhold our gratitude. Their first great contribution was made in the Democratic convention in New York City two years ago, and more recently they have made two more important contributions. First, they came into Massachusetts with a national campaign based on a breaking down of the protective tariff system on which our industries are dependent; and secondly, they propose to convince the country that the so-called Coolidge economy is a joke."

"In fewer words, the Democrats have deliberately set out on a campaign which is designed to destroy the country's prosperity. The inevitable result of their policy is to break down business, and thereby break down the favorable conditions under which the people of this country live. On the plea that the Republican tariff has not furnished sufficient protection to some of our industries, they propose to make conditions worse by removing the protection we now enjoy."

"I appear here today as a candidate for the United States Senate, but it is not my purpose to make any personal campaign. I am a Republican, and as a Republican, I shall go before the people of Massachusetts. Throughout my experience in politics, since I came into direct contact with party affairs in 1923, I have acted with an eye single to the welfare of the country, the success of the Republican party and the advancement of the personal fortunes of our Massachusetts President, Calvin Coolidge. With this understanding I approach the campaign with enthusiasm, and with supreme confidence in his outcome."

Praises Economy Program  
Representative Tilson reviewed the record of his party, which he said had been under the able leadership of "that favorite son of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, who has set his face like flint against all extravagance and reckless expenditure of money. His budget was also paid to the welfare of the country, the success of the Republican party and the advancement of the personal fortunes of our Massachusetts President, Calvin Coolidge. With this understanding I approach the campaign with enthusiasm, and with supreme confidence in his outcome."

It was decided to press for a continuation of the investigation into the Canadian Customs Department which was begun by Parliament at its last session. The Progressives will suggest that the investigation be conducted by a judicial tribunal with power to examine the evidence already adduced and to obtain new evidence. The meeting reaffirmed the Progressives' stand against any increase in the tariff.

Among other planks in the party's platform is the bringing about of international trade relations with the United States, completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, maintenance of the existing statutory limitations on grain and flour rates in Western Canada, recapitulation of the Canadian National Railways, and revocation of the lands given former service men under the soldiers' settlement scheme.

NAVAL COMPETITION PERSISTS, SAYS DISARMAMENT AUTHORITY

(Continued from Page 1)

seen on the problem of disarmament. It discusses with admirable clearness what has been attempted, what is being, and what might be attempted. Mr. Baker, unlike some lesser apostles of peace, does not live entirely in the clouds.

"It is plain that, as Baker says, 'In Great Britain and even more in other highly developed countries, the reduction and limitation of armaments is an essential preliminary to substantial progress and reform.' Professor Baker reminds us that modern militarism dates from 1840, and declares that it should be 'relatively simple to go back to the standard and concepts of two generations ago.' If the great powers of Europe can be persuaded, the work is done. But how is this task to be gone about? Great Britain should give a practical lead in personnel, says Professor Baker."

The British expert should prepare draft plans to lay before the League, all their technical knowledge and skill and information should be placed at its disposal and the British Government should make a generous offer of large reductions, especially in heavy armaments, and in the way of course, that other powers will also co-operate and help."

Yes, but who will bring the British Government to this point? asks the New Statesman, adding in Italian, quis persuadet ipsos persuasores?

Do Not Confirm Charges  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 14—British Admiralty spokesmen decline to comment upon the allegation made at Washington, Mass., by Rear Admiral Rodgers and others, that the view in naval circles here is that such statements, being unofficial, are best left unanswered.

In this connection a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the naval building program, so far as figures are available here, do not confirm these charges.

In the matter of cruisers it appears that Britain is building nine for itself

## WAVE LENGTHS GIVEN FROM NEW STATIONS

Washington, (P.)—The licensing of four new radio stations and the changing of wave lengths by the Department of Commerce, the new stations: KGBR, owned by Julia B. Abernethy, St. Joseph, Mo., with a wavelength of 347.5 meters; WKBS, H. J. Anley, Birmingham, Ala., 225; WJBY, Electric Construction Company, Gadsden, Ala., 270.1; WYH, Henderson & Ross, Olathe, Mo., 330.

Stations changing to higher wave lengths were: KTAB, The Associated Broadcasters, Oakland, Calif., from 240 meters to 261.5; KFTY, Sylvan Investment Company, Los Angeles, from 270 to 271.5; KFGQ, W. Riker, Hollywood, Calif., from 217.5 to 230; KMA, May Road & Nursery Company, Shennandoah, Va., from 255 to 261.5.

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BUILDING MARK FOR WEEK SET  
WITH CONTRACTS OF \$9,973,000

Scrappy Neck Development on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, Offers Restricted Residential Opportunity in Surroundings "Off the Beaten Track"

Although construction and engineering in New England during 1926 has declined as compared with last year's figures, a sudden rise is shown in figures for building in New England during the past week, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City, when a new high mark was reached with a total award in building contracts of \$9,973,000. A gain of more than \$2,000,000 is shown over the previous year when \$7,942,500 were expended in construction operations. Figures of building and engineering expended in New England during the week ended Aug. 10, 1926, as compared with a corresponding period for the past 25 years follow:

Year	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Amount	\$9,973,000	\$7,942,500	\$6,307,000	\$5,629,000	\$5,068,000	\$4,312,000	\$3,915,000	\$3,450,000	\$3,135,000	\$2,801,000	\$2,501,000	\$2,201,000	\$1,901,000	\$1,601,000	\$1,301,000	\$1,001,000	\$701,000	\$401,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	

**Restricted Summer Colony**  
Conspicuous among new developments on Cape Cod is that of Scrappy Neck, at Cataumet, on Buzzards Bay, which this week is placed on the market with assurance that it will be made a conservative and highly restricted summer colony. It is announced that the present owners will retain their residential estates thereby guaranteeing a development "subject to rigid social restrictions; the character of the community and the capital available for holding and improving the property."

The proposed development is described as "a quiet place; a few estates with spacious homes, broad lawns, tennis courts, and calm inlets—a delightful place, off the beaten track." The restrictions announced by the owners provide for the erection of homes not less in cost of erection than \$10,000, and constructed upon allotments of land which range from \$4000 upward. A golf course of 18 holes is one of the improvements which has already been completed. The Olmsted Brothers, the landscape architects developing this picturesque spot thrust out into Buzzards Bay in the form of a circular highland, have drawn the plans for the road net for the community which will be completed to keep pace with the needs of purchasers. Water, telephone and electricity will be available. The scheme of development is comprehensive. One feature which is expected to appeal to discriminating

home seekers is the sailing attraction of Scrappy Neck which is but a mile from Cataumet station and connected with the mainland by a natural causeway a few yards in width and 300 or 400 feet in length. The waters surrounding the headland are landlocked with convenient pier facilities and ample anchorage for yachts. The draught of the water at Scrappy Neck, near the western end of the Cape Cod Canal is 61 miles from Boston.

A permit to erect a \$1,000,000 apartment house at Garden and Berkeley Streets, Cambridge, has been granted to John J. Shine, a Cambridge real estate operator, following a long period during which favorable action has been pending to decide whether opposition presented by residents in the district of the proposed location was well founded. The Board of Appeals decided in favor of Mr. Shine who will erect a seven-story hotel although the zoning laws restrict such types of building to six stories.

Herman Cohen has purchased from the Atlantic National Bank of Boston property at 217-221 Hanover Street, corner of Mechanic Street, North End. The property consists of a brick building and 343½ feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$90,000.

Construction costs have remained virtually on a single level since midsummer of last year. They continue to hold to an average slightly less than twice as great as that established in 1913, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

The average of costs in the principal construction centers of the United States registered in July was identically the same as that marked down in June. It was at the present plane of costs that a three-month period without change was noted from Nov. 1, 1925, to Feb. 1, 1926. Fluctuations immediately preceding and following that period were insignificant.

The average of wages in the construction trades and average prices paid by contractors for building materials remained unchanged in July. Although minor fluctuations in prices of materials were noted, the general figures held their positions. Based on the 1913 average as 100, material prices are now established at an index number 173, while wages hold to the 225 point level.

The material prices are now only one point above their lowest mark since 1922, set in August and September of last year. The average of wages, on the other hand is only two

MAINE'S BEAUTY  
BEING ENHANCED

Towns and Cities Uniting Solidly in Support of State Program

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14 (Special).—Much interest in the program of the Maine Beautiful Association is being manifested by the various cities and towns in which chairmen have been appointed, according to the reports which have been received by Mrs. Blaine S. Viles, state chairman. Under their direction the work

## A Winding Way on Cape Cod



Entrance to Scrappy Neck Development on Buzzards Bay.

entire building at 21-23 Ferry Street for a term of years to W. R. Eaton, Inc., manufacturers of confectionery and grocery supplies.

The City Associates have leased the entire building above the street floor at 25-27 Cornhill for a term of years to Tobias & Co., dealers in trunks and bags.

Augustus Hemenway of al. trustees, have leased the fourth floor at 30 South Street to the Boston Leather Trimming Company for a term of years.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind has leased the store and basement at 90 Washington Street, North, for a term of years to the H. M. Herwitz Candy Company of Lynn.

The Yellow Driveway Stations, Inc., have leased for a term of years a suite of offices in the Transit building, 108 Massachusetts Avenue.

Ward's Inc., have rented to the Broadway Stationery Company the store and basement 72 Washington Street.

The Thomson-Crocker Shoe Company have leased their sample shoe store at 223 Essex Street, to Benjamin B. Orlick and Sydney Hartenstein.

The H. S. Petticoat Company have leased from the One Hundred Forty

has been carried on until a noticeable difference is already seen in the appearance of the homes in these towns, and in several places special programs have been arranged and carried out.

At-Fresno is a big public meeting was held with a speech by the Rev. J. A. Hayes, who dealt with the aims of the organization. Later the proprietor of a luncheon room there entertained the local members in honor of Mrs. Delmont Emerson, the country chairman.

At Camden Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bok have offered prizes amounting in all to \$400 for two classes, one for the best kept lawn and the other for the best kept flower garden. The prizes are \$100, first; \$50, second, and \$25 for third and fourth. The contestants must be year-round residents of Camden. Governor Brewster has been much interested in the work and has co-operated to the fullest extent.

"Among the many good signs of improvement seen all over Maine there is one which calls for special mention, indicating what will come in future years," says Dr. George Twitchell, agricultural expert. "It is the evidence of a toning up of buildings, yards and lawns all over rural Maine, the use of more paint, clearing out of all waste and grading, and moving the lawns, and with this, what is of more significance, the greening in of porches, inviting and insuring comfort for the housewife during the hot days and affording protection from the myriad forms of insect pests. All this tells of a waking up to the value of things overlooked all the years and a realization that Maine is going forward."

PHILIPPINE POTTERY  
GIVEN TO ART MUSEUM

A collection of rare Philippine pottery, comprising some seven cases, has arrived from the Orient on the steamship Japanese Prince, to Boston, consigned to the Museum of Fine Arts.

The pottery is the gift of Frederick Worcester, a Boston man and son of Dean C. Worcester, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Worcester has spent months searching the islands for the finest specimens of design and craftsmanship and the collection includes many pieces dating back hundreds of years.

The above leases were transacted through C. W. Whittier & Brother.

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The road, he admitted, has reached the limit of economy. The biggest of its savings, he claimed, was the one-man car, which he declared has saved the road \$2,544,000 on motormen and conductors alone, as compared with the 1920 figures. He claimed 75 per cent of the total savings made by the road has been through the discharge of employees.

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MERCHANTS ASK  
MOTORISTS' AID

Increasing Automobile Traffic Adds to Stores' Selling Problems

Traffic regulations and conditions in downtown Boston resulting from the increasing automobiles, have been the subject of intensive study by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which emphasized today, in a report, that the automobile represents a tremendous industry employing millions of workers and a vital factor in the social and economic life of the city. The problem, therefore, is not how to abolish this important instrument for progress but how to adapt conditions to it, so that it can be made to count most toward economic success, it concluded.

Adequate provision for the future will come through the more systematic enforcement of reasonable traffic regulations, pending the time when new and more adequate streets can be provided, says the board, adding that traffic regulations must adjust themselves to our economic life, rather than the reverse, as good business sense requires that all regulations must aid rather than hinder the progress of our community.

"This means that if reasonable parking regulations are provided we should see that those regulations are properly observed before we think of more drastic action, which, at the moment seems the easiest way out," the report says. "The Retail Trade Board feels that it would be a mistake to abolish parking. It believes in enforcing our present rules. If a citizen wishes to bring his car down into the business district for the transaction of business, he should not have all kinds of obstacles placed in his way, particularly if he observes our present parking regulations."

A considerable portion of the business at retail stores is done with au-

tomobile customers. To prevent those customers from coming to stores in their automobiles means driving the business elsewhere, says the report, calling attention to the fact that the retail stores bear a considerable portion of the taxes and employees not their executives and employees not to leave their cars on the streets beyond the time allowed by the regulations. In many other ways the merchants of Boston have co-operated to make Boston a more desirable place in which to live and to do business, concludes the report.

**BUYERS' WEEK AT PORTLAND**  
PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Portland's fourteenth annual buyers' week was attended by about 2100 guest buyers from the western states, principally Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Alaska. Purchases were heavy from Portland manufacturers and jobbers, and visiting merchants brought reports of good crops and impending prosperity. The purpose of buyers' week is the extension of Portland's trade territory.

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Chamber Arranges  
Boston Hotel List

Location, Number of Rooms and Rates—Designed to Aid Strangers

Where to stay overnight is a problem of more than casual importance to strangers in Boston. If the continual request being made of the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for names of hotels and rates can be taken as criterion. To meet this situation, the bureau has compiled a list of 33 hotels in Boston, arranged alphabetically, with name, address, owner or managing director, number of rooms, and of most importance to strangers, the rate for each class of room.

The list issued today is printed in an eight page pamphlet, and in it is a two-page map of the hotel district of Boston, showing by a number, the location of each hotel. That number corresponds to the alphabetical list. The map also shows the leading road exits from Boston, and the numbered highway systems with which each road connects.

Rates at hotels range from \$1 per day, for single rooms, without bath, to \$30, for suites, per day. The number of rooms in the various hotels listed range from 44 to 650, the latter being the Franklin Square House, for women only. The Hotel Statler is in the list, with 1300 rooms, but rates are omitted because the building is not expected to be completed and opened until about Jan. 1, 1927.

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## EXTENSION WORK HELPS FARMERS

Record of Decade Shows the Worth of Federal Assistance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The extension of the Department of Agriculture, which now includes 49,464 community programs, and which touches practically every farming community in the United States, has proved one of the most practical forms of "farm relief" in its effect upon agriculture. It is indicated in a review of extension work for the 10-year period from 1914-24, published by the department.

The effort of the extension agents of the Department of Agriculture is to bring to each farm community improved methods in farming for the farmer, and the latest developments in "home making," for his wife. Such subjects as seed selection, livestock raising, insect eradication and making the home more comfortable and attractive are featured on the local programs. The findings of government research experts are thus made available to the most remote farm and its inhabitants are shown how to apply approved methods under local conditions.

"During the 10-year period," the report stated, "the major effort in county agricultural work has been on farm production and many improved practices have been adopted. Through club work many boys and girls have discovered the farm as an opportunity for an interesting and profitable career."

Subjects which will be emphasized in the future program of extension work, according to the department, are:

"Encouraging effort on the part of country people to retain and capitalize the best features and attractions of country life and to work out for themselves the soundest way in which to make available to their young people and to themselves the best in education, recreation, and social life which the country and town afford."

"Furthering opportunities for the economic and social development of the farm woman that will place her on a more equitable footing with the modern, wage-earning woman of the city in standards of living and in opportunities for community activity and personal improvement."

## IRISH DRIVING SCOTS ABROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

certainly which must be inherent in a country thus divided, sought countries where greater opportunities existed than were promised at home. The United States became the goal of most of these men and women of the younger generation, although Canada, Australia and other parts of the British Empire got their share. Today the industrial districts of Scotland, but particularly in the neighborhood of Glasgow, are Irish to such an extent that a visitor feels he must search to find a Scot. Employers find that Irish foremen are more successful in driving Irish workers than Scotch foremen. The result is the promotion of Irish workers to be foremen, whereupon the Irish foremen give preference to their own countrymen.

Probably the best idea of what is happening in Scotland can be obtained in the office of the American Consul in Glasgow, where applications for passports to emigrate to America must be made. Nearly every applicant for a visa is a skilled worker and practically all are now employed. Even with industrial depression and widespread unemployment, these Scots seeking a better scale of existence in America are of the true Scots breed that finds a job when thousands are out of work. They are intelligent, thrifty, well-trained workers in productive trades.

### No Remedy in Sight

The Scots are quite alive to the serious nature of the alien invasion which is driving their own best classes to foreign lands, but they are at a loss for a remedy, and friendly outsiders are no more successful in suggesting what ought to be done. The difficulties of putting up a barrier at the gates are far greater than were faced by the United States in putting a stop to the unrestricted immigration of aliens into the country. The following is typical of many warnings now reaching the Scottish native stock regarding the precarious nature of their racial future:

The Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Kilsyth, addressing the members of the City Business Club, Glasgow, recently said: "The Scottish race is crumbling. I take the gloomiest possible view of the race in their native land. Unless drastic measures are taken to safeguard the race at home, the Irish population will be predominant in the industrial areas of Scotland within the next 30 years. The returns for 1925 show a considerable decrease in the population of Scotland, and it is entirely a decrease in the Scottish population."

**Poor Relief Spreading**  
Former generations in Scotland hated poor relief and other forms of charity with whole-hearted enthusiasm, but of late years a change is taking place and the appeals for relief are becoming more and more frequent. It is an amazing fact that in Glasgow, with about a quarter of its population made up of Irish, 70 per cent of the expenditure for relief goes to that race.

Social workers say that this tendency of the Irish to depend on the authorities for means of subsistence is spreading, by example, to the lower strata of the native Scots population and that the former feeling of self-dependence, even under hardship and trade depression is giving way to an easygoing feeling that there is no work if it doesn't matter, as the authorities may be depended upon to supply food, clothing and other necessities.

Nothing has served to create more feeling between the native Scots, on whom fall the greater burden of the taxes, and the Irish immigrants than the situation which has grown up in connection with the school system of Scotland. This is an exceedingly complicated problem, but in practice it has meant that large amounts of public funds have been used to pro-

vide educational facilities, under the auspices of their own spiritual leaders, for thousands of Irish Roman Catholic children, in spite of the fact that the existing nondenominational schools had ample room to care for them.

### Laws Favor Aliens

The manner in which the laws favor the alien element in Scotland, and the ease with which they receive benefits paid for by the native Scots has encouraged the Irish who are already in Scotland to bring over their friends and relatives. These newcomers seek work and accept wages which no Scot, unless it be a fresh arrival from the northern Highland districts, will consider. The result is the presence of a constantly replenished reservoir of cheap labor which employers use as an economic weapon to keep down all wage rates. It is clear that the Irish, when once established in Scotland, intend to remain. It is the native Scot who finds himself compelled, if he wishes to preserve the standard of living to which he has been accustomed, to emigrate to a new country.

### Review of Situation

The churches of Scotland are especially alive to the situation and have investigated all phases of it. In a very complete and, on the whole, moderate-toned review of what has taken place, a "Report to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the Irish Problem in Scotland," dated 1923, contains the following remarks:

"It is not likely that the establishment of the Free State will cause any return of the Irish race in Scotland to their native land, or that the Irish will hereafter remain in Ireland. There are few important industries in Southern Ireland and the Free State is always likely to remain a pastoral and agricultural country."

"The spiritual guides of the Irish people encourage them to come over to Scotland, and they are astute and far-seeing men. Within 40 years the number of the Irish race in this historic home of the Reformed Faith has been almost doubled. It is not unreasonable to say that within the next 40 years the Irish population in the industrial areas of Scotland will approach 1,500,000, and the Scottish race will then have lost control of the populous and wealth-producing parts of their country."

### AMERICAN TO LECTURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London University has secured a distinguished American, in Clarence W. Alvord, lately history professor in the University of Minnesota, to deliver the Creighton lecture here this year. This annual lecture was instituted in the early part of the present century to commemorate the work of the historian, Bishop Creighton, a Cambridge professor who became Bishop of London.

## The Sphinx Has a Lesson in World Amity



The Wanderwell Expedition in Egypt. Inset—Mrs. Aloha Wanderwell.

## PEACE MISSIONARIES ADVOCATE INTERNATIONAL POLICE SYSTEM

Wanderwell Group, After World Tour Preaching Amity, Find All Countries Have Contributions to Make—Motion Pictures Prove Best Interpreter

Convinced by their observations in scores of countries that no single peace plan will restore the world, but that the co-operative efforts of all peace organizations in the forwarding of the fundamental ideals of international security will be the agency through which world peace will finally be brought about, Captain and Mrs. Walter Wanderwell, and the caravan of the Wanderwell International Police Expedition are in Boston on the way to New York.

### Interpreters of America to the Nations



Mrs. Aloha Wanderwell, Child Actor, Mary Pickford, and Douglas Fairbanks at Hollywood.

## JERSEY CENTRAL ASKS NEW SECURITY ISSUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to assume the obligations and liabilities of an issue of 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates, not to exceed \$2,670,000. The application of the railroad stated that the proceeds were to be used in part to purchase 25 steel passenger coaches, 190 mill gondola cars, 1000 steel box cars, and 10 steel express and baggage cars.

The total cost of this equipment will be \$3,458,000. A proposed equipment trust agreement, however, which was attached to the application, provided for a maximum amount of \$2,670,000, the majority of which will be issued at a later date.

## TRANSIENTS FREED FROM SILK DUTIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 14—Customs duties on silk or artificial silk goods will not be charged at British ports of entry to persons who intend making only a temporary stay in Great Britain. This decision, announced by the Government, is expected to be of great aid in encouraging Americans who visit the continent to include Britain in their itinerary before returning home.

Since the silk duties were first imposed last April there has been some misunderstanding and difficulty at the ports and travelers have been subjected to expense and annoyance which has had a bad effect on tourist travel. Assurance is now given that this drawback is definitely removed.

where they will reach the point from which they started in 1921 upon their world tour.

From Atlanta in 1919, where he had been engaged in rehabilitation work among returned soldiers, Captain Wanderwell started to seek a means of helping to re-establish the broken links of international sympathy.

He says that even now, after several years of travel and study of many countries and their national characteristics, members of the expedition have adopted no inflexible platform of peace propaganda, but that, as they went along, they have borrowed a little here, a little there from the peace recommendations of many groups, to fit them into a workable argument both for themselves and for those who, rather while they explain the meaning of the mission.

**Amity Between Nations**  
"The idea of the inevitable rightness of amity between nations and individuals was what inspired us to begin our tour," Captain Wanderwell says.

"At any rate, all of us had had cause to know what another war would mean to the world. We wanted to share in making that war impossible. I should think that we can rightly say we had no more involved motive than that we wanted to talk peace to the world, the intrinsic peace which has nothing to do with cowardice and everything to do with courage and generous idealism. "We felt that the caravan must be made self-supporting. I had been at Geneva and at The Hague to study the prospects presented by the League of Nations and the World Court. I felt about them as I do about many agencies engaging public attention for peace—that they had factors for good. We went first to England, then to France with its mute testimony of the terrible agency

peace. Members of the caravan were given lectures and showed motion pictures made in other parts of the world.

"The motion picture is the ideal means of solving the difficulties encountered through language barriers. I cannot speak Chinese but my pictures are my contact. I can find a theater and a screen in the smallest town in China. I can get an interpreter at the corner and go ahead, certain that my audience will be able to discern, through the pictures, what our motive is.

"People have asked everywhere, 'What do you propose as an international police system?' "Mrs. Wan-

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derwell, the daughter of a British army captain, who gained her conviction that there must not be another war through being a pupil in a Belgian school in the midst of a war-torn area, agreed that it was the question most frequently asked.

"Superfluous" Not Advocated  
"We do not advocate a superstate," Captain Wanderwell said, "or international administration directing in-

### Leads Peace Mission



CAPT. WALTER WANDERWELL

ternational affairs and enforcing them by means of an international army. Instead, just as we have police in our city who comparatively rarely are compelled to resort to the use of arms on a normal person, we must protect the relationship between nations.

"An international police system should create an office for arbitration which, without the shackling of councils, would deal with infringement of international right, sanely and competently, and place the problem before a body of judges in which the countries concerned would have equal representation.

A new caravan will be organized by the group in New York to traverse the Southern Hemisphere. It is hoped that a schooner can be obtained which will take the place of one that was chartered for parts of the last tour.

## CIVIL SERVANTS SEVER WHITLEY COUNCIL TIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Civil service dissent from action thought to have helped the general strike is shown in a statement now made in the names of the Society of Civil Servants, the Association of First Division Civil Servants, the Civil Service Legal Society, and the Association of His-

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Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes. These important bodies notify their intention to withdraw with effect from Oct. 31, from connection with the organization that has hitherto conducted collective bargaining with the Government on their behalf. Their protest is against the advice given by the general purposes committee of this organization to civil servants during the general strike to refrain from volunteering to perform during the crisis any work other than their own normal duties.

These bodies, which were in favor of their members helping the Government during the strike, adopted this method of expressing their inability to remain committed to nominal responsibility for any action of the whole body that does not command their support. Their notice involves discontinuance of co-operation with the National Whitley Council, which mediates between the Government and its servants. An official inquiry into the matter has therefore been opened.

## CREDIT MEN INDORSE INSTALLMENT SELLING

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—The National Retail Credit Men's Association has decided to hold its 1927 convention at Providence, R. I., the eastern city winning over St. Louis, in whose favor Washington, D. C., had withdrawn.

At the closing session of the association's convention a resolution was passed favoring installment selling, properly controlled, under an approved system of prompt collection to increase volume business, and recommending that the bankruptcy laws be amended to eliminate abuses of interpretation and administration. Officers elected included J. R. Hewitt, secretary of the Baltimore Association, vice-president.

## Summer Time in Washington

MRS. VIRGINIA PARKHURST, who lives on the outskirts of Washington, has filed with the Maryland Secretary of State the certificate of candidacy for nomination by the Democratic Party for the United States Senate.

This is her third attempt to get into the Senate, and may not be her last. In stating her campaign plans, Mrs. Parkhurst said that she would appeal for votes on a dry, anti-world Court platform. She is for a downward revision of the tariff, is against "boss rule," and favors a federal department of education.

"I want to go down in history," says Mrs. Parkhurst, "as having fought for the complete, economical, industrial, and political equality of my sex. I am making my campaign without accepting a dollar to pay for expenses. I am financing myself with money which I earn in my own business, conducted for the last 25 years. I am, therefore, able to look the world squarely in the face on my own abilities and qualifications."

There the electors of Maryland have it, clear cut and foursquare. Will they take her as Senator on those terms?

The plaza lying to the east of the Capitol is a place of beauty on summer evenings. It lies apart, quiet, the pile of gray stone with the lofty, gleaming, illuminated dome on one side and the large trees, somber and still in the summer air, on the other. Globes of white light line the drives, the Library of Congress with yellow light showing through its windows lies beyond the trees.

Steadily motorcars drive up and past on. Pedestrians in small numbers walk about. There is no crowd in the generous open space but some one is always tasting its beauty, seldom lingering long enough to absorb it. If it were in a foreign country, American tourists would seek it out by the thousand.

OK to one side of the Capitol grounds the balls of light outline the street to the railroad station in front of which there is another plaza, less extensive but wide enough to form a setting for a large fountain. Soon, if the plans go through as approved by Congress, this plaza and the large one at the Capitol will be connected by a boulevard worthy of the possibilities of that part of the city.

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Salem, Ky., Aug. 14

By the Associated Press  
FIVE miners came out of the Hudson Zinc & Spar Mine after 153 hours' imprisonment with the story of how they prayed and sang during the wait for rescue.

It was a cheerful tale, as bright as the "Hello, boys; I ain't sick" of Randolph Cobb, first of the quintet to see the sunlight again. It recounted how during the long hours without food and with but little water the men became convinced in the simple fashion of the Western Kentucky folk that they were all right.

Seven men were working on a special night shift at the mine near here when the collapse of a wall blocked their outlet at 10 o'clock last Thursday night. Two of them escaped, and Roy James could have saved himself also, but he ran farther back to call the other four and found himself cut off.

The five, George Castiller, Harry

Watson, U. B. Wilson, and Cobb and James spent their time in prayer and song.

Waller, Tex.

Special Correspondence  
"GOD'S MERCY STORE" is the unusual name of a general merchandise establishment here, with a still more unusual business policy.

The store is run by A. B. Turvis, who has been increasingly successful for 15 years. He buys his merchandise wholesale and posts the invoice prices on all goods. Customers note the prices and are left to set their own retail prices.

As this is optional with each purchaser, no one complains of exorbitant charges, and about 99 per cent of all customers fix prices which enable the proprietor to have a good profit on his investment.

The store is located on a highway about two miles out from Waller, and farmers from miles around go there to trade. All of them speak enthusiastically of the fairness of the proposition and commend the atmosphere of contentment and prosperity pervading "God's Mercy Store."

## ABYSSINIAN TREATY AIMED TO AID ITALY

Pact Would Also Guarantee Sudan Water Supply

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 14—It is clear from the Italian note replying to objections that Ras Tafari, the Abyssinian regent, raised to the Anglo-Italian treaty concerning coordination of economic interests of these countries in Abyssinia that Italy has consulted the British Government before explaining and, like Britain, prepared to argue its case before the Council of the League of Nations, if Abyssinia insists on being heard at Geneva.

The note raises a new point in its candid explanation of the treaty as a guarantee of an economic nature for Italian enterprises as against British for avoidance of competition in the development of local resources, which it significantly reminds Abyssinia should be to its interest to assist and promote.

Thus an interesting chapter of secret diplomacy is revealed. The treaty was contracted more to satisfy Italian ambitions than anything else, Britain hoping at the same time that it would obtain guarantees for the Sudan water supply.

## Rural Scholars Studying Three R's in Recess Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY (Special Correspondence)—While pupils in city schools are hunting pleasures in the long summer vacation period, their country cousins have gone back to the "three R's" this midsummer under a plan of "split vacations."

The last week in July 30 rural schools opened for a short term, and early in August three score more resumed sessions. These terms will continue until the cotton crop is ready to pick. Then the children will be released to help the harvest.

## PLAN HUMANE PROGRAM

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—Legislation to permit appointment of a state humane officer, an active campaign against rodeos and an educational movement among farmers are objects for the next year of the Indiana Federation of Humane Societies, in convention here recently.



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## CRICKET TEST ATTRACTS MANY

England and Australia Meet in Deciding Match of Series

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 14.—Americans were early arrivals among the 38,000 cosmopolitan spectators witnessing the first day's play in the final test cricket match between England and Australia at the Oval here this morning. The term "test match" which, in the past may have meant nothing to foreigners, is today understood all over the world as a contest quite as exciting and important in its own way as a world series in baseball. Of course the English cricket devotee remains true to his reputation for taking pleasures sadly and avoids anything boisterous. He or she shows patience doubtless learnt from the lessons of the national game by forming a queue many hours before the game was due to start—more than 5000 did this last night—and quietly discussing cricket history until the gates were thrown open and the prospects for the battle could be more carefully weighed after a long-range view of the carefully prepared wicket. That, together with this morning's news that G. H. Brown may be superseded by Herbert Strudwick as England's wicketkeeper, will provide food for conversation until a thrill passes round that England (or Australia) has won the toss for its

innings and will bat first upon a billiard table-like surface. Then in hushed expectancy will begin the test of strength—hence name—which means as much to England today as the settlement of the coal question; for will it not decide beyond all cavil how far England has "come back" in cricketing sense since the dark days of depression following the war? Four previous games this year, three of them rain-spotted, were drawn, and because the issue of the present series hinges now upon one mighty clash, the "test" commencing today will be played to an end, though it last until winter comes and there is snow on Kensington gasometers. But the average British sport says, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" The very notion has set cartoonists and other humorists busy, but they are the only people who dare to be funny. A hundred thousand or more enthusiasts who will visit the Oval during the next few days, including Americans, Japanese and other nationals who have fallen temporarily under cricket's peculiar spell and feel they, too, must take part in this test of cricket emperament and endurance, are certain to find it a very serious business indeed.

**NON-QUOTA IMMIGRANTS**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—An increase of nearly 4000 in the number of wives and children of United States citizens coming into this country as non-quota immigrants during the year ending June 30, 1926, over the number of those arriving during the preceding year, is noted in the latest bulletin of statistics issued by the Foreign Language Information Service at No. 222 Fourth Avenue here.

## NEW IMMIGRANT PLAN ADVOCATED

House Committee Chairman Says Restrictions May Be Modified

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 14 (AP).—Speaking at a Republican rally here, Albert Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, said he had information that made him believe that the Reed Amendment to the Johnson Immigration Act concerning "national origins" will not become effective. Mr. Johnson said: "If the National Origins Amendment of Senator Reed to the Johnson Immigration Act is going to breed bad feeling in the United States among those of German and Scandinavian ancestry and result in friction at home, you may rest assured that it will not be put into effect." "The House Committee on Immigration of which I have the honor to be chairman, will find still another way further to regulate and restrict immigration on the selective plan now in force. The House committee saw to it that the Senate National Origins Amendment had two saving clauses added to it—one that three designated Cabinet officers must agree to the national origins statistics; the other that the President must issue a proclamation and if that is not issued, the 2 per cent restriction on the 1890 census should not continue. That is what I predict will happen."

## The Southern Heavens for September Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING  
Professor of Astronomy at Harvard Observatory

TO PREDICT the position of the moon with precision demands the utmost skill of the astronomer. Subject to many gravitational pulls from sun, earth and planets, it presents a most intricate mathematical problem. It is a well-known fact that the action of the moon is gradually, very gradually, slowing the rotation of the earth on its axis. In a century the day may be a thousandth of a second longer. In consequence, the moon appears to be forging ahead in its path. The effect of such secular changes, due to tidal friction in the shallow seas of the earth, can now be calculated. Still, after all corrections for the friction brake of the tides have been applied, the moon exhibits vagaries which hitherto have been inexplicable.

Despite the close analytical study of all the gravitational factors, certain fluctuations in the moon's place have puzzled astronomers. These become particularly manifest in the prediction of eclipses. It may be remembered that the total solar eclipse of last year came about seven seconds later than scheduled. The moon apparently was behind time, lagging in its orbit.

The "Fickle" Moon  
Prof. Simon Newcomb discussed a long series of lunar observations, and showed that the moon fluctuated in its path by as much as 15 miles in the course of 270 years. Later, immediately, at irregular periods, it is from three to five miles ahead or behind its expected place. Prof. E. W. Brown of the Yale Observatory, whose lunar tables are a monument of consummate mathematical ability and extraordinary accuracy, has recently discussed the question, and finds an explanation in an irregularity of the earth's rate of rotation. Thus it seems that the "fickle" moon has been charged with the delinquencies of the earth.

It is easy to understand that if our watches are slow or fast, events will seem to come early or late. Our measure of time is the axial rotation of the earth, and any variation of the rate is reflected in our observations. If the moon alone was affected, it would be difficult to fix the responsibility on the whirling earth. As it is, observations of sun and planets,

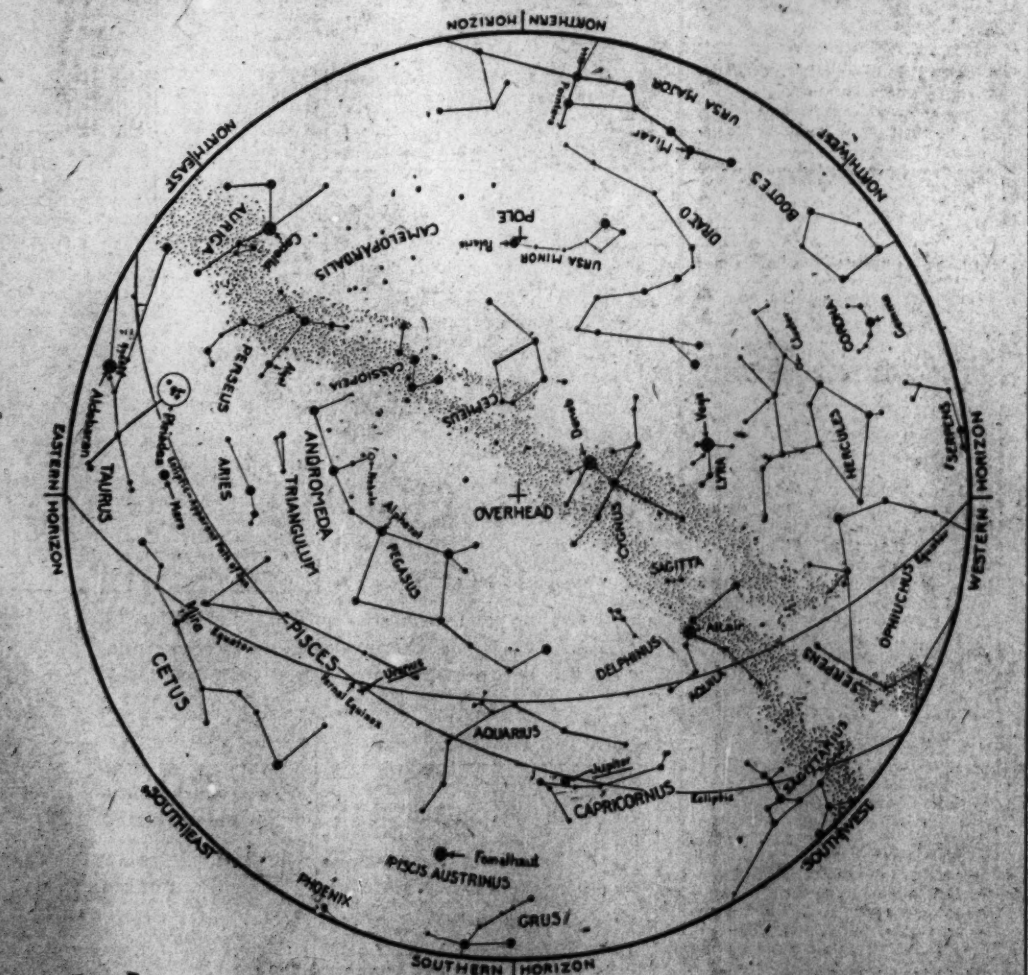
Milky Way is west of the meridian. The brightest portion of this luminous band, in the vicinity of Sagittarius and Scorpio, is approaching the horizon. It passes through Cygnus toward the north. The Great Square of Pegasus lies in the north. Andromeda contributes the star Alpheratz to this notable configuration. Between Pegasus and Aquila we may see the little Dolphin. In the southeast we find Achernar, the star at the extreme end of Eridanus; the River, which terminates in the star, Cursa, near the feet of Orion, still beneath the horizon. Cetus, the Sea Monster, with its variable star, Mira, the "wonderful," is in the east. In the south, the usual coterie of small constellations cluster around the pole, including the Crane and the Peacock. Unlike the majority of the northern constellations, which have borne the same names from remote antiquity, many of those of the Southern Hemisphere have designations of modern origin.

The phases of the moon, in Greenwich time, for September and October follow: New moon on Sept. 7 at 5:45 a. m., first quarter on Sept. 15 at 4:27 a. m., full moon on Sept. 21 at 8:19 p. m., last quarter on Sept. 28 at 5:48 p. m., new moon on Oct. 6 at 10:13 p. m., first quarter on Oct. 14 at 2:28 p. m., full moon on Oct. 21 at 5:15 a. m., and last quarter on Oct. 28 at 10:57 a. m.

The moon will be nearest to the earth on Sept. 21 and Oct. 19; and farthest from the earth on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, and Oct. 31. During the two months it will pass the planets in the following order: Venus on Sept. 5 and Oct. 5, Neptune on Sept. 5, Oct. 2 and Oct. 20, Mercury on Sept. 6 and Oct. 7, Saturn on Sept. 12 and Oct. 10, Jupiter on Sept. 19 and Oct. 16, Uranus on Sept. 21 and Oct. 19, Mars on Sept. 25 and Oct. 22.

The Planets  
The leading planets of the evening are Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars. Mars reaches its nearest approach to the earth toward the end of October. Although not so favorably placed as it was two years ago, it will be an object of interest to astronomers engaged in planetary study. Venus is still the bright morning star. The other planets are either inaccessible or too faint for observation.

The Constellations  
The star Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, is nearly overhead. The



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## The September Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 7 at 11 p. m., Sept. 22 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower section of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

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## The August Sale of Furniture and Oriental Rugs

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Other strikingly beautiful Carpets from Persia, Asia Minor, and China in the useful 9 x 12 feet size.

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RUG DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR

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Includes many items selected for their unusually fine quality. Offered at these very low prices during the remainder of August.

#### Specially Featured and Illustrated Above

Queen Anne Wing Chairs in a variety of covers, including tapestries, velours, chintzes and cretonnes. Hair-filled, with reversible down-filled cushion \$65.00  
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10-piece Suite. All mahogany . . . . . 385.00  
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Sofa, all hair and down, custom built, covered in tapestry \$195.00  
Chair to match . . . . . 97.00  
Sofa, all hair and down, custom built, covered in fine quality mohair . . . . . \$235.00  
Chair to match . . . . . 115.00

#### Occasional Furniture

High Back Chairs variously covered. Carved walnut frames. Ideally suitable for halls . . . . . \$65.00  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## My Lord of Scarsdale

Caleb Heathcote, Gentleman Colonist, by Dixon Ryan Fox. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

MR. FOX'S biography is the story of a career in the province of New York between 1692 and 1721. There is truth in the author's predication that a history of world movements, of the westward drive of emigration and empire, of commercial development and colonial policy, and the effort to transplant old ideals and customs to a new country, all gain vastly in point and human appeal when they are illustrated by the life of a man who took an active part in them. That is what is accomplished by this biography of Caleb Heathcote.

Briefly summarized, his life runs as follows: He was born in 1666, in the Hundred of Scarsdale, in Chesterfield of Derbyshire, Eng., son of a wealthy merchant and brother, as the story progresses, of others still more wealthy. At 26 he followed his own call to New York, within a year was called to the governor's council, was colonel of the county militia, mayor of New York, surveyor-general of customs for the northern district, and by repute the richest man of his time in America. This story his biographer has narrated in shrewd and sometimes humorous style, with as much regard to the background and the currents of opinion which Caleb Heathcote typified, but with an eye constantly on his central figure.

## Always an Englishman

Heathcote (the name was probably pronounced Heth-cot) was an Imperialist, though the name itself might have been unfamiliar to the English of his day. He had lived in 1775 he surely would have been a Loyalist. He believed firmly that the colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country. In all political disputes he was unalterably on the side of the privileged class. Matters of religion he was determined that the Church of England should follow the English flag. Probably it never would have occurred to Heathcote to call himself a colonial. He was a colonialist, which is a different being; always he was an Englishman.

In following the career of Caleb Heathcote, merchant, colonel, judge, land speculator, manorial lord, mayor, publicist, surveyor-general of customs, churchman and missionary, the reader sees from many angles the life of the province of New York. It is interesting to observe that New York was a cosmopolitan place, even in 1692. It was still half Dutch, with the English numerically in second place. Besides these there were Protestant Flemings whose grandfathers had fled from the Netherlands, Spanish, Protestant French who had fled from the laws of Louis XIV, Iberian Jews who had been driven from their homes by the Inquisition, and a scattering of Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Irishmen, Germans, Poles and Bohemians.

This conglomeration of nationalities implied political cleavage; in general the English were of an Empire-serving, privileged minority, and the Dutch more jealous of the rights of the common folk, exemplified in the so-called revolution of Jacob Leisler, who seized the government of New York when news came of the English Revolution of 1688, and paid the penalty with his life, but left memory to be treasured by the bulk of the common folk, including most of the Dutch. Politically New York was no quiet spot

even in those last years of the seventeenth century.

## Had Good Reputation

Caleb Heathcote seemed to be able to touch pitch without being defiled. He was friendly with governors of an easy conscience, was partner with men who had at least a back-door connection with pirates, was not backward in securing for himself some stable slices of her Majesty's royal bounty, but still came with name unsullied. As he wrote it, he had a sincere purpose not to dishonor his church by anything, approaching a "virtuous and irregular life," and he shared with others a confidence in his own rectitude. Certainly he lived on good terms with no inharmonious habits and convictions. When most interested in extending his land-holdings he is known to have paid thrice over for property rather than have trouble there. When, pistol at belt, he carried the gospel of the Anglican Church into the wilderness, he was not without the aid of a good sword.

## Washington Irving in Spain

Diary of Washington Irving—Spain, 1826. Edited by Louis P. Pomeroy. New York: The Hispanic Society of America.

THE diary of two years of Washington Irving's life in Spain was written when Irving was about 40, already author of "The Knickerbocker History of New York" and "The Sketch Book," and something of a celebrity on both sides of the Atlantic. The business ventures of the Irving brothers had failed; he wanted a quiet place in which to write, and he knew a little Spanish and was acquainted with Alexander Everett, the American Minister at Madrid. He applied to Everett for a post at the legation and in February, 1826, received an appointment with the most nominal of duties, except he was to write his "Life of Columbus," a labor which was still upon him for further research and revision two years later, when the contents of the Diary were written. He was also collecting material for a history of the Conquest of Granada.

## Woe Patches of Color

Carefully edited though the work is, it can hardly be called stimulating reading. One's eye skims down a page of "Correct Column." Receive letter from Barrett. At home all day. Grr. walk out. Write letters to P. I. and to Antonio Bolívar. etc. Then suddenly one comes upon a wee patch of color, a description of a chance guest at an evening party or of a country place on the Guadalupe, evidently set down in detail for future use in his writings.

Occasionally one catches a glimpse of the American and English residents in Spain at play or reads a name with a fine old Castilian roundness, but for the most part it is

## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WITH regard to the behavior of tourists visiting France, it may be well to wider publicity is given to certain recommendations. While the manifestations against foreigners have been greatly magnified, sufficient unpleasantness has been aroused to make it incumbent on tourists to be a little more circumspect. Tourists are of many kinds. There is the tourist who comes to France to have what he calls "a good time." He flaunts his money blatantly, talks loudly, criticizes freely, regards the French as a somewhat inferior race because they have different manners and customs, is bumptious and sometimes offensive. He is often to be found—though not always, for the poorer tourist may be equally objectionable—in the gaudy expensive places of the cosmopolitan capital. There is a whole district reserved for him at Montmartre where he indulges himself in undesirable ways. There are luxurious quarters round about the rue de la Paix which depend upon him, and there is of course no reason why he—or she—should not spend money if he chooses to do so on the jewelry, the dresses, the furs, and so forth on the pictures and other works of art which are intended for his consumption. Many Parisians profit by the tourist, and if he confines his ostentatious expenditure to rather special shops nobody can complain. What he should not do is to make an unnecessary display of riches when he is among the ordinary Parisians, for it is the best vulgar, and in the existing circumstances is particularly irritating to men and women who are feeling the pinch of poverty. It should be remembered that the depreciation of the franc which benefits the foreigner, may seem to be ridiculously cheap to foreigners. Let the tourist buy if he pleases but let him make his purchases quietly, without expressing disdain, without showing how much better off he is than the native. Otherwise he will be regarded as a vulgar fellow, especially as the French are inclined to blame Anglo-Saxon avarice and Anglo-Saxon policy for what they describe as their misfortune. Moreover, it should be remembered that France has been after all, made by the French

for the French, and if French ways are not American ways it is not for the visitor to be enquiringly inquisitorial, to utter ad hominem comments. The simple answer is that if he does not like France he is not bound to stay in France, but while he stays in France he must conform as much as possible to the customs of the country. The French are a patient, kindly, and most tolerant people, do not care to be regarded as a strange spectacle. The immense autocrats which carry foreigners around Paris are certainly legitimate enough, but at any rate they should not make themselves more conspicuous than the natives. The case, they are bound to be, they become more conspicuous if they passengers do not practice the utmost courtesy and do not quietly assume a sympathetic attitude.

## Discretion Required

In my opinion it is rather—say the English say—"bad form" to employ a foreign language noisily in public places. Obviously visitors must use their own tongue—we cannot all be expected to speak French fluently—but there is no need to attract attention by boisterous expressions in a strange tongue. The French may suppose that remarks are made about them, and above all they may be annoyed by the repeated reminder that their city is filled with foreigners. This is a small thing but it has its importance, as a walk along the boulevards or an hour in a popular restaurant will quickly show. Sometimes I, too, have been annoyed by the repeated reminder that English is becoming the common language, and that French is a secondary language and the French are in a minority. They have a sense of being dispossessed and the word invasion does not seem to be as exaggerated as it might appear, however, whether some of the more prominent visitors who have really tried to be friendly to the French have not unconsciously done more to arouse resentment than the ordinary thoughtless visitor. By many French people have been made in such a courteous manner,

reputation that kept the indignant dissenters from putting him and his clerical companion in jail.

There is romance in the career of this robust gentleman—romance in the variety of men who crossed his path, in his manorial distinction as Lord of Scarsdale, in his devotion to the expansion of England, in the missionary zeal that made him carry prayer-books into Connecticut; romance, too, in the story that he left England in the first place for a lady's sake, because pretty Mary Dawson transferred her affections from him to his elder brother Samuel. For nine years he escaped the match-making mamas of the New World; then at the Manor of St. George, with general regard to the distinguished connections of the lady, he married Miss Patty Smith, daughter of Colonel William Smith, once royal governor of Tangier, then chief justice of New York and one of the most notable aristocrats of the colony.

Altogether there is material for a novel in the career of Caleb Heathcote, but Mr. Fox has chosen to record it in biographical form, without impairing the narrative value of the story.

rather calm reading unless one's imagination supplies an interlinear comment. Then the scene becomes vivified. For instance, there is that day in mid-June of 1826 when he set off at 6 in the morning in a caravan "with Mrs. Stalker's family, Señora Manuela, Miss Phillips, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robinson for Alcalá de los Panaderos. On our way we were met in the olive grounds by Don Juan and Don Carlos. We passed the day under the trees on the bank of the river and at the cottage of a peasant woman named Isabella. Breakfast and dine under a bower of grape leaves. Ramble through wildernesses of Pongranates, figs, apricots, apricots. Banks of the river tilled with rose laurels and wild Jasmine in flower. Ramble after dinner up the river. Return home by 9 o'clock."

## Visit to Palos

Perhaps the most interesting part of the diary, as it is the most detailed, is that which contains an account of Irving's visit to Palos to see the descendants of the partners of Columbus, the Pinzons. In Irving's time Palos was almost covered by vineyards belonging to the Pinzons, where the family lived a kind of patriarchal life enjoying the grant of nobility and the country estates conferred upon their adventurous ancestors in recognition of the services which he had in enlarging the glory of Spain.

The Hispanic Society of America, under whose imprint this diary of Irving's earlier years in Spain is published, was organized in 1904 for the purpose of advancing the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature and history. The picture of Spain in 1826 and 1829, lightly sketched by Irving's brief notes, is one of nightly operas, of constant visiting, of fertile valleys and barren hills, of Levantine blowing from the east until they made the American desperado with vexation; of delightful picnics in the orange groves; of robbers and the half-formed robbers who were guides; of popular insurrections and grievances against the Government; of leprosy, syphilis, bluebellies and ruled palaces.

so much self-advertisement has been perhaps unconsciously practiced, but the French are slightly less than when they are that assurance of an oratorical kind, and gestures have been generous but spectacular, have not resulted in a more helpful policy. They think they detect a discrepancy between the excessive promises of visitors whom they regard as distinguished, and the disappointing performance. Some time ago the President of the United States asked for more discretion on the part of self-appointed unofficial ambassadors, and I believe this request was wise. It is not really helpful to engender expectations which are not fulfilled, or to foster enthusiastic sentiments which are afterwards belied by the cold facts.

## An Unreserved Tribute

But I should not be doing justice to this thing if I did not pay the most unreserved tribute to the many excellent visitors who have in France furthered the cause of international amity. This class, which I believe to be the most numerous, understands the amenities of life, feels gratitude toward the country which knew how to sacrifice so much so bravely, and is appreciative of all that France can offer to its visitors in the shape of picturesque sight-seeing, in the shape of social exaltation, in the shape of a smiling philosophy, in the shape of an industrious, polite, charming people, in the shape of intellectual pursuits, in the shape of beauty and historical background and international good will. I cannot list the list of what France has to offer because it would be too long. These tourists, among them politicians, financiers, business men, teachers, students, members of religious communities, workers in all walks of life, who have felt the pull of the Old Continent, with its traditions, its color, its civilization, of many hundreds of years, the Old Continent from which they and their families originally sailed to participate in the immense adventure of building on the other side of the Atlantic a wide-spread land, a New Continent which has made unprecedented progress—these visitors are welcome and will always be welcome, and need fear nothing unpleasant during their sojourn in France. It should be emphasized that whatever isolated incidents there may have been, however excusable at a given moment, the French, wrestling with their peculiar difficulties, may have been, France remains and will remain the country in which all civilized men and women will find a home.

## The Negro in His Letters

The Mind of the Negro as Reflected in Letters Written During the Crisis, 1860-1865, edited by Carter Goodrich Woodson. Washington, D. C.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

PROFESSOR WOODSON, who has edited this valuable collection, has recently been tendered the Spingarn medal for unusual racial achievement, which is annually awarded persons of Negro descent. For over 10 years he has devoted his literary labors to Negro history, and through his painstaking and careful research, many valuable facts have been brought to light. Much of this work has been done at his own expense. In 1921, however, Professor Woodson obtained a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial which made possible his research into the life of the free



Carter G. Woodson, 12-Year-Old Author of "Doric in Mena Herds," Which G. P. Putnam's Sons Are Publishing Next Week.

## Of Printer's Ink

Printing Ink: A History With a Treatise on Modern Methods of Manufacture and Use, by Frank H. Wiborg. New York: Harper & Bros.

SURELY a product of human skill is brought into more continuous use than printer's ink, and although untold volumes have been written about books and paper, the subject of ink has been dealt with in but a scant manner. The author has gone into his subject most thoroughly and gathered historical and technical information from four continents and from ancient times to the hour, telling in an entertaining manner of what he has found. Along with the history of printing ink, which in some respects is related to paints and dyes, the author tells many interesting stories

of those who made or used these compounds.

The Chinese are credited with making the first ink, as they are with making the first paper. So well did they develop ink making that for centuries it was preferred by the artists of Europe and was and is still used under the misnomer of "India ink," and to this day the Chinese ink, says the author, has no superior for durability.

The author shows the great advance that was made when it was discovered that boiled linseed oil could be used as a body for making ink, and fortunately for the art of printing, this discovery was contemporaneous with the invention of movable type in the middle of the fifteenth century.

Up to quite modern times, says Mr. Wiborg, each printer made his own ink, but the printer of today makes use of ink in varieties of printing methods and in multiplicity of colors never dreamed of by the printer of but a short time past, all of which is now supplied ready for use by the manufacturer.

About 500 different raw materials are used in the making of ink. They are wide in variety and some inks are so thick that they must be fed with wicks, and others are so hard that they are broken in pieces and used on hot presses.

The subject in 366 pages handles his subject with a pen of authority, back of which is nearly half a century's experience, and he gives freely information concerning both the old-time and the modern processes of printing that is of value to printers of today.

## The Hundredth Man

To-morrow's Tangle, by Margaret Fuller. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

THE practically inevitable fate of a misogynist has been so well advertised that it is a wonder why any hero is so intrinsically to be one, but Straton Quays in this story felt he had good reason. The famous beautiful Iris had permitted herself to become engaged to two men at the same time, Quays being one of them, and when he found out what she had done he would receive no explanation. Instead, he became a misogynist and wrote books on women.

It is difficult, however, to ignore the existence of a half-demented, half-gallant girl with a ripping laugh, whom one rescues from being run over by an automobile, and who falls at once on a hero's feet. The first incident took place in a heavy London fog when Jill Wedderburn was just starting on the long road of an artist. The second took place some years later, when she had over by an automobile, and who falls at once on a hero's feet. The first incident took place in a heavy London fog when Jill Wedderburn was just starting on the long road of an artist. The second took place some years later, when she had over by an automobile, and who falls at once on a hero's feet.

ing to Thomas Jefferson. In his letters Jefferson says: "No body wishes more than to do to see such proof as you exhibit that nature has given to our black brethren colors of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing only to the degraded condition of their intelligence both in Africa and America." Writing later to M. de Condorcet, secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Jefferson says: "I procured him (Banneker)—to be employed under one of our chief directors in laying out the new Federal City on the Potomac and in the intervals of his leisure while on that work, he made an almanac for the next year, which he sent me in his own handwriting, and which I inclose to you. I have seen very elegant solutions of geometrical problems by him. Add to this that he is a worthy and respectable member of society. He is a free man."

Among important letters presented are those of free Negroes who write regarding emigration to Liberia. Among the free Negroes in Charleston, S. C., were carpenters, millers, wheelwrights, engineers, shoemakers, tailors, cabinet makers and shipbuilders, all of whom were eager to learn more of the opportunities in Liberia. S. Wesley Jones, a Negro business man who owned considerable property in Alabama, writes that he expected to emigrate to Liberia as soon as he could secure his business. His letters from 1848 to 1851 throw much light upon conditions in his section of the country. Other letters written to the American Colonization Society show that the free Negroes of an early period were men of means, property and good repute. J. B. Gordon, in 1850, offered to finance a sugar mill. Another free man wished to erect a saw mill in Liberia.

## An Early Abolitionist

Among the letters sent to anti-slavery workers are a number from boys against slavery antedated those of Garrison, Phillips and Sumner. The Rev. Nathaniel Paul, whose father, William C. Nell of Boston, one of the first historians of Negro blood, writes to Samuel J. May in 1845, a long letter concerning Garrison.

A letter from Thomas Cole mentioning the Negro's interest in politics also reveals an interesting picture of Newport, R. I., in 1845. Among newspapers noted as anti-slavery organs is Freedom's Journal, the first paper owned and edited by Negroes. It was followed by the Weekly Advocate.

Letters from such well-known characters as Frederick Douglass, William Wells Brown and others, daughters who became school teachers in England, the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, and Dr. James McCune Smith, graduate from the University of Glasgow and in 1844 a distinguished lawyer in New York, give ample proof of the intellectual capacity of the Negro before 1860. Statistics compiled by Mr. Smith throw light on the school and church for the Negro of 1844-1846; in 1842, there were 66 public schools for free Negroes in the North, while there were a large number of people attending white schools. In a letter to the New York Tribune, the writer said that in the free states, there were 16 Negro literary societies, with libraries varying from 100 to 1400 volumes and 119 benevolent societies. There were in 1844 Negro students at Oberlin, Western Theological Seminary, Oneida Institute, Lafayette College and Dartmouth College. At the same time there was on the part of the free man a constant struggle to help those who were still held in bondage and a continued plea for civil liberties, justice and liberal education.

## Negro Educators

Among the writers represented in this volume are the Negro educators, William J. Watkins, who maintained a school in Baltimore, and J. B. Vashon, who was a school principal in Pittsburgh as early as 1833. The history of the Underground Railroad is disclosed throughout letters written

ten from Canada and in the North. Of one of the most ardent workers in that cause, J. W. Loguen writes from Syracuse in 1856, "Miss Watkins is doing great work in our part of the State. We think much indeed of her. She is such a good and glorious speaker that we are all charmed with her."

Miss Watkins, who later made her name as Frances Watkins Harper, was a niece of the schoolmaster and a literary woman of no mean gifts. She was one of the first Negro women novelists, a worker in the cause of temperance and anti-slavery, a writer of verse and a lecturer.

Professor Woodson devotes the last section of his book to letters which are mainly personal and which have been lent by members of the families. There are love letters, family letters and one from a former slave to his old master that is a fine piece of sarcasm.

Letters from Negro soldiers of 1862-1863 to members of their families give an insight into the heroism of the Negro soldier. Woodson's efforts are bringing forth facts which may well add to the Negro's pride in his ancestry.

MAUD CUNNEY-HARR

## The Son of the Empire

With the Prince Royal the Empire, by Charles Turley. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.

KING EDWARD VII, called the Peacemaker, constantly has his grandson, the present Prince of Wales, with him, talking to him of his great responsibilities to the Empire and the ways in which the members of it may be led into the paths of peace. He recognized that this grandson was capable of carrying out his ideals, not with pomp and ceremony, but by peace and good-will.

It has been said that to see the Prince is to love him. Many millions of people have seen him, and his general attitude toward the world is summed up in the welcome given him in a mining town in Canada where a banner bore this device, "The towns is yours; paint it red or any old color you like."

A number of books have been written about the Empire, but it has been left to Mr. Charles Turley to write this book for the use of schools giving an account of the series of overseas tours which have been carried out since 1919 in His Majesty's ships and aeroplanes. "I feel sure that this story will prove of interest to many of the younger generation by helping them to realize the possibilities and the boundless resources of the distant dominions and colonies it has been privileged to visit," writes the Prince in a short foreword.

The author has drawn freely from Mr. Everard Cotes' "Down Under With the Prince," which has been reviewed in these columns. But to enjoy it thoroughly we must accompany Mr. Turley through his pages with a map and a small Union Jack appended, whereby we shall learn not only about the British Empire but about the friendship and good comradeship of other nations of the world.

## A Veteran W. C. T. U. Worker

Agnes S. Slack: Two Hundred Thousand Miles Travel for Temperance. Four Continents, by Agnes S. Slack. Cambridge: W. H. & Sons, Ltd. 2s. 6d. net. Free edition, 1s. 6d. net.

THE present age is one of "record" achievements. New stars are constantly rising on the horizon of human affairs with a brightness that rivets the gaze of mankind to some new wonder of accomplishment.

Such a record has been established in the temperance world by a daughter of the Englishman, who, according to the subtitle of her biography, has traveled 200,000 miles for temperance on four continents. Miss Agnes Slack has been for 30 years the honorary general secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This readable account of her life and work to the

## A Beloved Educator

The Abundant Life, by Benjamin Ide Wheeler. Edited by Monroe E. Deaght. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press.

AS ITS graduation gift to its alma mater, the class of 1926 of the University of California presented volume commemorative of the president emeritus, Benjamin Ide Wheeler. It is all the more evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Wheeler is held that the youth of 1926, who never knew him in active service, are indorsing the tradition that has grown up round his name on the Berkeley campus. After being 20 years president, Dr. Wheeler resigned in 1919, and since then has lived quietly in Berkeley close to the university.

This thick volume has been compiled from Dr. Wheeler's addresses and published articles, prefaced by a sketch of his life. In one of the earliest addresses Dr. Wheeler has outlined the duty and responsibility of a college president: to act as intermediary between the university and its constituency, to harmonize education and business, to be both educator and man of affairs, to be business administrator, and ambassador from the world of scholarship to the world at large. The task lies within the powers of a comparatively small number of men.

The tremendous development of the University of California, though paralleled by a similar expansion in other colleges, bears evidence of the success with which Dr. Wheeler combined in himself the necessary attributes of a good college president. Beyond that Dr. Wheeler actively fostered the application of student government. In passages taken from addresses before the student body Dr. Wheeler has expressed in vigorous terms his thoughts on self-discipline, on the relation between the college trained man or woman and the world, on "the abundant life."

## Recent Books in Brief Review

The Mad Busman and Other Stories, by I. A. R. Wylie. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.35. This volume is one of the good ones of the year. It is a collection of short stories. The stories are excellent in motive and plot, and has the ability, moreover, to mingle humor and pathos in such quantities as to make the most readable of tales. She sees deep and carries her reader along with her. Caleb Peaslee, by Frank Rich (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. \$2) will find a welcome because of its simplicity and homely humor. There is a wealth of character in the story, a picture of life in a New England village, and some keen comment.

Little Lucia's School, by Mabel L. Robinson (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50) is a delightful book for girls under 10, telling the story of a girl who was sent for a term to the boarding school where she had been a day pupil. The story of her longing for her parents, who had gone abroad, and its effect on her behavior in school is most sympathetically told.

## In Praise of Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia, the Land of an Unconquerable Ideal, by John Lane, the Bodley Head Limited, 18s.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA is interpreted by Miss Mothersole, the author of "The Czechs and the World," in terms of the virtues of its people and the beauty of its countryside. The author has approached courageously her problem of separating the tares from the wheat. She has seen in this "land of an unconquerable ideal" a feast of international interest, and explains its contribution to the progress of humanity. Hitherto these facts have remained generally unknown or scarcely realized by the world at large, and it is therefore to be congratulated on her clear handling of the material at hand. She is an artist—as the excellent illustrations from her brush make manifest—and as an artist she selects her subject and paints it in, thinking the while of harmony of color and of contrast. There is no materialist, no impressionist, but a sympathetic realist, who seeks in her pen pictures to portray that which is lasting.

A third of the book is devoted to the history of the Czechoslovakia, told by Miss Mothersole in a way as to emphasize on "the succession of men of lofty character who have risen to lead and to inspire them: Venceslas, Charles IV, Hina, Chelidky, George of Podhrad, Komenský, Palacky, Masaryk." The Bible, she tells us, was translated into Czech before it was translated into English, and the first hymn book in a native language was in Czech. These people "were not only pioneers in the work of the Reformation, but also in an early attempt to form a League of Nations, in the introduction of modern educational methods, in efforts toward promoting universal peace, and in the condemnation of war as a crime which punished the victor equally with the vanquished."

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# RADIO

## AUSTRALIAN BOYS' RADIO CLUB FORMED

New Organization Meets With Splendid Response From Youngsters

ADLAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—The first wireless boys' club in Australia has just been formed in Adelaide with a membership of 1000, which is increasing substantially every day. It is known as the Twinkler Club, the organizer being Mr. F. J. Mills, who is secretary of the Boy Scouts Association, and a well-known Australian humorist. Mr. Mills has been giving talks on the air for boys every week for more than 18 months, speaking from 5CL, Adelaide.

One night he suggested to his large, unseen audience that it might be possible to band the young listeners-in together, and he asked them to write in to the wireless station and tell him what they thought of the idea. There was an immediate response by next morning's post from all parts of South Australia, and so enthusiastically was the idea maintained, that with the co-operation of Central Broadcasters' Ltd., the club was established. Apart from the practical interest which will be stimulated in wireless, the character-building possibilities of the club are regarded as highly important.

The inauguration of the club was marked by a large gathering in the town hall on July 2, and the influential interest awakened was shown by the fact that the speakers included the Lord Mayor, Wallace Bruce, Sir William Snowden and Capt. S. A. White, the great Australian oratorologist (an interview with whom appeared in a recent issue of

The Christian Science Monitor), and that on the list of officers are Gov. Gen. Sir Thomas Bridges, Dr. W. G. Torr, a leading educationist, and W. A. Swallow, M. L. A. Mr. Mills addresses the boys for 20 minutes every week from the studio of 5CL on character-forming topics, nature studies, and humorous adventures. He is an inimitable raconteur.

The town hall was crowded by many hundreds of boys and their parents, and the platform was occupied by leading public men, with the Lord Mayor as chairman. The whole of the proceedings were radio-cast, and subsequent correspondence received by Mr. Mills showed that the event had an Australian-wide interest.

The Lord Mayor said the fact that there was already a membership of more than 1000 showed that they had in their community many lads who were desirous of doing something for the natural science world, and particularly in developing wireless.

The chairman of directors of 5CL, R. H. Wallman, said the club had come into being as a result of a desire by Central Broadcasters' Ltd. to interest the youth of South Australia in wireless. He hoped that the movement would spread to the radio-casting stations of other parts of South Australia so that there could be a federal organization. Captain White, one of the vice-presidents, urged the members of the club to develop a love of nature, for, in so doing, they would gain a much wider outlook on the world, and would be much happier.

Sir William Snowden said Mr. Mills was doing a noble work among boys. The Twinkler's talks over wireless had brought pleasure and profit to many thousands of people. "Mr. Mills is a national asset," remarked Sir William. "There is nothing like the present movement in the history of Australia." Responding to the applause, and felicitations, Mr. Mills told the large audience that he felt humbled at the thought that he was able to be of some use to boys and girls, and to bring cheer into their lives.

## Radio Programs

Saturday's and Sunday's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

### Evening Features

#### FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 15

##### EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)

6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sports results. 7:30—Strand orchestra. 9—WEAF organ.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)

7 p. m.—Earl H. Johnson and his ukulele. 7:15—Entertainers. 8—Dorothy Bradford orchestra. 8:30—Ed Andrews' national dance orchestra. 9:30—E. B. Hildeout, meteorologist.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Kimball trio. 8—Dorothy Bradford orchestra. 8:30—Specialty half-hour. 9:30—Bay State Quartet.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 8—Grand opera concert. 10—Radio orchestra.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (250 Meters)

6 p. m.—Croyton club orchestra of Schenectady, N. Y., and assisting soloists.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Musical program. 7—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 8—Grand opera concert. 10—Radio orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Madison Dinner Orchestra. 6:55—John J. Kennedy. 7:15—Tribune orchestra. 8—Buckley orchestra. 8:30—Harold Leonard's orchestra.

WAGS, New York City (318 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Studio program. 7—Synchophone Hour. 8—Joseph McCarron, tenor; Scottish songs. 8:15—Jevva Blix, Norwegian contralto. 8:30—Albert Bixler, vibraphone soloist. 8:45—John Jones, baritone. 9—Popular program. 9:55—Arlington time signals. 10:30—Weather forecast. 11—Midnight variety program.

WCAU, New York City (341 Meters)

7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Paul Stark Seelye, C. S. B., "The spiritual aspects of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York."

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 7—Scottish dinner music. 7:30—Talk by Arthur E. Dred. 7:45—Traymore dinner music. 7:50—Shelburne dinner music. 8—Ambrose concert orchestra. 8:30—Vessella's concert band. 9:30—George Olson's dance orchestra. 10:30—Dance music.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (385 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Short story-waves, Charles Shoffner. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Stanley Hour. 8:30—Arcadia dance orchestra. 9:30—Vaudeville.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Recital. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Talk by Arthur E. Dred. 7:45—Traymore dinner music. 7:50—Shelburne dinner music. 8—Ambrose concert orchestra. 8:30—Vessella's concert band. 9:30—George Olson's dance orchestra. 10:30—Dance music.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

5 p. m.—Lecture by the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter directing. 6—Things Talked About. 7—Nina Reed. 7:15—Baseball scores. 7:30—"Queer Quirks of Nature," by P. S. Hildeout. 7:45—Dinner music. 8—Social program. 9—WEAF Grand Opera Company.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman Club, by Lady Baltimore. 6:30—Dance orchestra. 7:30—Male Quartet. 8—WBAL Trio; soloist. 9—Dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (480 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert. 10:15—Special radio concert.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert. 9—Concert from Willows.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)

8 p. m.—Recital. 10 to 12—Supper music.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (300 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra. 7—Allen Orchestra. 8—Studio program. 11—Emerson Club Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (325 Meters)

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 9—Detroit orchestra.

## Government Issues Station "Honor Roll"

Washington, Aug. 14

THE friendly rivalry existing throughout the country is being stimulated by the Department of Commerce, which has just released an honor roll of radio-casting stations on which are listed all those who maintain their frequencies with high accuracy.

The only two New England stations whose names are emblazoned on the first list are WTIC of Hartford, Conn., and WBZ of Springfield, Mass. Both of these stations use special means of maintaining constant frequencies. This was clearly shown on the special device made for that purpose by the Bureau of Standards.

Nearly all of the 37 stations published on this first honor roll of "constant frequency stations" make use of piezo oscillators, piezo resonators and frequency indicators, the Department of Commerce announced. The number of stations put on the roll was necessarily limited, they explained, because of the practical difficulties involved in measurements of this kind which can be made at one place.

PURSUITS RECORD SET BY NAVY TEST PILOT

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (P)—Speed, rapid climbing and ability for flying in high altitudes were demonstrated by Lieut. C. C. Champlain, navy pilot, in a Boeing pursuit airplane, equipped with the new Wasp air-cooled motor, at Brainard field yesterday. The Wasp motor, a product of a local corporation, has undergone a number of tests for the United States Navy.

Early in the week the airplane flew from Mitchell Field to Hartford at an average air speed of 160 miles per hour, or 20 miles faster than the figure credited to the best American pursuit airplanes during the war.

## MAINE STUDIES PLACE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 14 (Special)—Careful consideration is being given to the possibility and the wis-

dom of a survey of the educational resources of the State, with a view to determining the thought of the people as to the place of a college education in the development of youth.

Maine seems to stand very definitely at the parting of the ways in deciding whether or not the remarkable extension of high school facilities in the past generation will be duplicated for this generation in the extension of the service of the college of liberal arts at the University of Maine.

SENATOR McLEAN TO SPEAK

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (P)—United States Senator George P. McLean has accepted an invitation to serve as temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention to be held here on Sept. 13. It was announced by J. Henry Roraback, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. As temporary chairman Senator McLean will deliver the "keynote" address of the convention.

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## SUNSET STORIES

Clever Builders at Bruin Inn

BETTY ELIZABETH and Cy sat on the shore of the lake at Bruin Inn, and made sand castles. Wonderful castles they were, with moats, bridges, towers and ramparts. Then just as the castles were finished something would always happen to make them cave in.

"Oh dear, I'd like to make a sand castle that would stand for years and years!" sighed Betty Elizabeth.

"Well, I'd like to build one that would stand till I had finished it, at any rate," said Cy.

They heard a big hearty laugh behind them and there was Uncle Ben ready to join in their play.

"Come along with me and I'll show you something built by workers even smaller than you which will stand for many years if no one disturbs it," he told them.

The three of them hopped into a boat and Uncle Ben rowed to the farther side of the lake, where appeared a large dam built of logs and mud. The children gazed at it in astonishment. It was hard to believe that it had not been built by big strong men.

"But who cut the logs?" asked Cy.

"The same clever little builders," replied Uncle Ben.

"And what did they cut them down with?" asked Betty Elizabeth.

"Their teeth," said their uncle.

The children laughed and said: "Now we know you are joking."

But he assured them that he was not joking. He told them that these clever builders had gnawed the trees and stripped off the bark with their teeth, making the trees fall just where they wished. Then they had floated them to the place where they wanted to build their dam. The spaces between the logs they had filled with mud, which they carried against their breasts while swimming. And there stood the dam four feet high and over ten feet wide. It seemed quite unbelievable.

"Do tell us quick, who these clever little builders are," cried the children.

"Guess," teased Uncle Ben.

"We never, never could," said Cy.

"Beavers—didn't you ever hear of beavers?"

The children never had, but they said they would read about them in their children's encyclopedia the moment they returned home. Then they examined the dam and how well it was built. Also they found a house about four feet in diameter which the beavers had built, and some burrows in the mud on the banks of the creek. The entrances to all these homes of the beavers were under water.

Not one beaver did they see. No, not one, for these little people do not like to be seen. They usually work at night when they will not be observed.

"Well, after all, I'd rather be a boy than a beaver," remarked Cy. "For I wouldn't care to cut down trees with my teeth."

"And probably a beaver would feel just that way about cutting down a tree with an axe or a saw," laughed Uncle Ben. "It is fortunate that we are contented to be what we are."

## The Diary of Snubs, Cur Dog



## STATE FAIR DISPLAYS PLANNED BY MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 14 (Special)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today issued a call for a general meeting of department heads for the purpose of considering the possibility of State departments through a united exhibit, portraying the extent and kind of work being done by them.

The project involves the showing of this exhibit at several of the State fairs during the coming fall. Questions pertaining to the work of these departments will be answered by the officials in charge of the booth. Governor Brewster has appointed Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian, chairman of the committee of three to make the necessary arrangements, the Governor and Mr. Dunnack to select the other two members in the near future.

WORCESTER, Aug. 14 (Special)—Worcester has been selected by the research committee of the New England Council as the one New England city in which a complete study of the local trade in shoes will be made. Every store in Worcester will be visited within a few days by a member of the field staff of the committee.

The purpose is to ascertain how many shoes are sold in this city, what kinds, and where the shoes are manufactured, said Raymond H. Gorman, associated with the Thompson & Litchner Company, Inc. of Boston, who are the engineers for the council's research committee. The inquiry is expected to reveal the attitude of the retailer and his customer, the consumer, toward New England-made goods.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Paul Stark Seelye, C. S. B., will lecture at Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Aug. 16, 7 p. m. eastern standard time, under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WM's lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Attic Touch

THE quality of humor is persistent throughout the whole course of English poetry. There is the ironic note of early Anglo-Saxon verse and the lambent flame that shines in Chaucer's work. There is the broad farce of the mystery plays—such as the absurd happenings in "Noah's Flood," or the episode of Mak in the Shepherds' Play of the Towneley Cycle. There is the genial breadth of Shakespeare and the cleverness of the eighteenth century poets. And later we have the characteristic note continuing through the nineteenth century—a little less frank, a little more self-conscious.

Included within the general field, the student of literature will find a small pasture where it is well that he should browse. This is the poetry of humor for its own sake—humor intended neither to adorn a moral nor to point a tale. At its best it is light, neat, and choice. Of the type there are several kinds, some of which must be debarded. We leave out, certainly, the stuff of those whose songs "grate on the ear" as the pipes of wretched straw. We put aside too for the present purpose the purely nonsense verse—excellent as that is when handled by such masters as Calverley or Lewis Carroll. We concern ourselves solely with the work that is brilliant without offense, and humorous without subterfuge; poetry which shows, moreover, the sound technique, the lightness of thought and neatness of touch that delights with its constructive skill. These poems have true style and genuine humor; the Attic touch. Above all, they are free from the weakness of modern humorous verse, which too often is tainted with vulgarity and shot through with slang.

Some of the older poems are classics; they were known to "every schoolboy" before the march of modern improvements in education taught us how solemn a thing it is to be a student of literature. Take that Elizabethan lyric wherein Phileas the Shepherd laments the defection of his lady-love—

For all your love was past and gone  
Two days before it was begun.

Gray's lines on Walpole's "Favorite Cat" form a really brilliant jeu d'esprit; the mock-heroic note is a delight; any eighteenth century cat ought to be glad to win such a memorial.

Are modern schoolboys too sophisticated to read Cowper's "John Gilpin," or Southey's "King of the Crocodiles"? Not to know these is to miss some very choice examples of humorous ballad. (How did Southey come to write such excellent ballads?) Nor should one forget John Gay, whose "Beggars' Opera" was the great-grandfather of all comic operas; the founder of a tradition nobly upheld by Gilbert and Sullivan until today. Perhaps the less said about our modern comic opera the better. The humorous poet

of the eighteenth century was distinguished by neatness and epigram; Matthew Prior was perhaps the best known of the writers of verse de société.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when French republicanism was troubling the peace of English conservatives, a short-lived journal appeared to fight the undesirable influences. This was the Anti-Jacobin, written by Canning, Jeffrey and some of their friends; men who never hesitated to say precisely what they thought, without fear or favor. They did not object to change, but they hated sham. The Anti-Jacobin is remembered today because of a clever bit of satire written by Canning—"The Friend of Humanity and the Needy Knife-Grinder." Canning, as well as other thinking men, was heartily sick of the sentimental nonsense about freedom and the rights of man poured forth by soft-headed enthusiasts, which only retarded the progress of those great ideas. The satire is pointed by the unusual meter; he used "Sapphics," as Lamb did in his "Old Familiar Faces," and he used them extremely well.

Thackeray, in the best of his numerous verse, possessed a happy neatness of touch. One has only to read "At the Church Gate" and "Sorrows of Werther" to realize the facility of the great novelist. The parody, "Timbuctoo," written while he was an undergraduate in Cambridge, is especially interesting because it was in all probability his first appearance in print. He pokes fun at the Prize Poem of that year—the year, by the way, in which Tennyson was the prizeman.

In Africa (a quarter of the world)  
Men's skins are black, their hair is  
crisped and curled;  
And somewhere there, unknown to  
public view,  
A mighty city lies, called Timbuctoo.

If we separate the academic and occasional poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes from his purely humorous verse, we find some notable additions to our list. One may cite "The Ballad of the Oysterman," or "The Comet," or "The Joker." Best have tried some very interesting experiments in meters. His "Truthful James" parodies the manner of Swinburne; he attempts Sapphics in the altogether delightful little poem beginning, "Speak, O Oyster, less recent, fragmentary fossil." His light verse deserves to be better known than it is at the present time. It is no exaggeration to say that the "Ballad of the Oysterman" of Gilbert stand in a class by themselves. They are conceived in the true vein of the best English humorous poetry, showing a deft touch and surprising felicity of phrase. The lyrics in the plays are, of course, best read in their natural setting of the pleasant satire of the operas, but some of them stand very well alone.

Toward the close of the last century there was a quite remarkable outburst of unusual humorous verse. It took the shape of imitations of French forms—the rondeau, the sonnet, the ballade, the pantoum, the triolet. At its best, the verse was excellent; men like Fraed, Sharp, and Clinton Scollard made a contribution of actual value. They were exuberant, frankly; but their work is well worth examination by anyone who cares for light touch and true melody. Nor must we forget the beautifully clean-cut work of Andrew Lang and Austin Dobson, who rehabilitated the verse de société of the eighteenth century.

Humorous verse of the type which we have been discussing is decidedly worth while. It has no message; it teaches no lesson; it is as light as air and as fragrant as a flower garden. In an intensely practical age it might be better for knowing the gentle imaginings of these kindly poets. What they say is always in good taste, and invariably well said.

## Bells and Ringers

Bells have wide mouths and tongues, but are too weak.  
Have they not help, to sing, or talk or speak.  
But if they move them they will melt and appear.  
By speaking they make all the Town to hear.  
When Ringers handle them with Art and Skill,  
They then the ears of their Ob-servers fill,  
With such brave Notes, they ting and tang so well  
As to outstrip all with their dings, dongs, Bells.

—John Bunyan, in "A Book for Boys and Girls," 1688.

## The Town of Violins

Lombardy, where the silver poplars grow and music is in the air, and the yellow sunlight falls upon you, in Lombardy, faded and sung by a thousand praising tongues, there brooded and hummed, worked and dreamed, a busy thriving town four centuries ago—the Town of Violins. Its name was Cremona, and the Heart of Music was the heart of the world to the men who worked there.

On one side was the River Oglio, on another the Adige; on the south the Po swept by, blue-purple under the warm sky, running down, down, down to where the Adriatic waited for it. On the other side of the Po were Parma and Piacenza, drawing the year away; one could cross over by a bridge if one liked.

It was very old, this Town of Violins, and its name, from the Greek, meant "Alone upon a rock."

A very pretty, happy Italian city it was, with a golden light splashed upon roof and street, the music of children's voices, and magical southern skies filtering through. This from the year 1520 was the world's centre of violin-making; the Town of Violins—Anna Alice Chaplin, in "The Heart of Music."

## A Garden of Pompeii

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here where the olive and the myrtle creep  
To cover lovingly the ancient seats  
Of ruins which no modern aspect mars—  
Here where the languorous lizard lies  
This garden eloquently testifies  
To the rare taste of those who must  
have spent  
Long sunny hours here in sweet  
conté.  
Too little heeding how the summer flies!  
True beauty is enduring, imaged here  
In lovely concepts of Pompeian art  
Which, shattered though they are,  
still have their part  
In treasure which posterity holds dear!  
So are all ages by great art united,  
And we delight in what long since  
delighted!

Amy Smith.

## Troyon's Animal Studies

SEVERAL years Constant Troyon spent working in the porcelain factories of his native city, Sevre, dreaming, no doubt, of a future in which his brush would bring him both fame and fortune. When, after several indifferent canvases had met with little recognition, this Frenchman, who was soon to win renown as one of the greatest animal painters of his time, went to Holland. There, in the quiet beauty of the simple pastoral country scenes that lay about him, Constant Troyon found his work. He no longer thought of returning to the tedious detail work of the porcelain factories; instead, under the calm influence of the open country, he began to paint charming landscapes in which groups of animals were nearly always conspicuous. His animal studies were strangely different from those of his predecessors. There was individuality and

character about his browsing cattle that few of the great animal painters have succeeded in expressing. With the gentle understanding of a poet, Troyon gave atmosphere and distinctive charm to the simplest scene. Usually his paintings were soft and subdued, but in this "Pastoral Scene" the bright freshness of nature, gay in her dainty summer dress of rich green, is accentuated by the free use of high lighting effects. It is interesting to remember that his canvas, which belongs to a private collection, was bought for nearly eight thousand pounds.

There is an "epic simplicity" about the work of this artist that entitles him to a place among the great painters. His work has only been equaled by Rousseau. Glowing with subdued color, his canvases have a poetic appeal that characterizes much of the work of the Barbizon group of painters, of which group he was a prominent member.



A Pastoral. From the Painting by Constant Troyon

## The Book and the Place

There is much to be said for the habit of taking books out of doors that the reading of them may be associated with some definite and appropriate place. Words and places come then to be graciously linked together.

For my own part, when possible I like to read the literature of a countryside in its native habitat. I take Wordsworth's poems to the English Lake district—that they may be read in the setting where they first had their birth. The Prelude, for instance, "was chiefly composed on a green mountain terrace, on the Esdaile side of Helm Crag, know by the name of Under Laneside, a place which Wordsworth used to say he 'knew by heart.' There he walked to and fro, on the smooth green mountain turf, humming out his verses to himself." The Prelude seems a different kind of reading in the solitude of the lake than it does in a college classroom. The spirit of the place seems to steal into the words. Similarly, in that "little nook of mountain ground," the garden and orchard ground behind Dove Cottage, the poems Wordsworth composed there have added tenderness and charm.

One morning, having persuaded the old granny who then kept the place to grant me undisturbed possession—for the day was young and no visitors were about—I read such poems as "The Green Linnet," "To a Butterfly," and that "Farwell" he wrote when temporarily leaving Grasmere for his marriage to Mary Hutchinson. That morning was an unforgettable joy, for of all places on earth, that was the place in which to read those words—

"Farwell, thou little nook of mountain ground, . . .  
Sweet garden orchard, eminently fair,  
The loveliest spot that man hath ever found,  
Farwell! we leave thee to heaven's peaceful care,  
Thou, and the Cottage which thou dost surround."

Something of the original emotion seemed to steal into the words, as they were slowly, softly spoken, in that garden solitude, where the poet's trees and shrubs and flowers grew, where the green linnet sang and the sparrow built.

This custom of reading an author in his original setting leads to many happy instances. Bearers in the place of such distinctive surroundings are never forgotten. It is no bad plan to go on pilgrimage for this very purpose—that the words may have the help and enriching of the place. On such a pilgrimage we should be placed in the place where the author wrote, to place never catch these overtones. One must be prepared to linger, so that the spirit of the place may have a chance.

The one place in which to read Gilbert White's "Sedburys" is Selborne village. Some of Burns' poems, read beside the river Doon, gain immensely in significance. Thoreau needs the setting of Walden and the Concord. The Yorkshire moors round Haworth—with their grim, shelterless, wind-swept expanses, are the

indispensable setting of the Brontë novels and poems. One never quite understands the Brontës, until one has seen those moors.

Where the original setting is out of reach, as it most often is, then it is good to seek out an appropriate place, the spirit of which is in keeping with the words. I like to read sea poems, by the shore. I find that the presence of the sands and tides and spacious sunlit spaces adds something of supreme worth to the words. This relationship of books and places is more than a one-sided affair. If books gain because of it, so do places. Often they shine with unfading grace because of words we once read in them. The countryside becomes rich in tender, uplifting, challenging memories, that come out to greet us as we pass. Because of a poem or essay, or book, some orchard or some bit of shore shines like a star in our thought.

Referring to a book by Baldwin Brown, Dr. John Hunter once wrote: "I can recall the title of the country road where I sat when I read some of its glorious passages—passages which gave a new charm to the landscape and a new tenderness to the light of that summer evening long ago." If sometime we seek the enriching of the place upon a book, at other times we do well to enrich the place with a book.

## Rhythm of the Scythe

I have hung the scythe up in the barn and now I am going to sing its praises. . . . Come with me into the orchard, smell the new mown hay, mark the swallows where they lie, and note the workman's . . . moving in the light of that summer evening long ago. . . . The scythe . . . is no longer a clumsy, blundering thing, but as obedient as your hand . . . with a touch as fine as the brush of a butterfly's wing and a stroke as bold and restless as the sweep of a cat's tail.

As the intimacy grows you note how the action simplifies itself . . . into a harmony as serene as a pastoral symphony. You feel the rhythm taking shape. . . . You are no longer manipulating a tool. You and the tool have become magically one . . . so that you hardly know whether you swing the scythe or the scythe bears you forward on its own strong, swimming stroke. . . .

You are no longer a man, but a motion. . . . Swish—swish—swish—Your pulse beats to the rhythmic swish—swish—swish and to that measure you pass into a walking sleep in which the hum of bees and the song of lark and cuckoo seem to belong to a dream world through which you are floating, bound to a magic orb. . . .

The plain darkness . . . the last sounds of day fall on the ear . . . the lowing of cattle in the valley . . . the drone of a winged beetle blundering through the dusk. . . . There is still light for this last lapse to the past. Swish—swish—swish—Alpha of the Plough, in "Leaves in the Wind."

## The Return

Ten minutes after the cook of the logging camp had announced breakfast on the steel triangle that hung over the door, the young man from Vancouver rowed quickly away from the little boat and headed for Boughie Bay, half a mile distant. Ever since that evening when he had lain in the marsh at the bottom of the bay a year ago and watched a line of clamorous geese descend through the purple dusk and alight on the placid waters, he had wanted to see it alone in the gray hours of morning and move like a shadow and listen and watch and be watched.

He stole silently beside the cedar boughs that draped the shore, breathing in the unmistakable aroma of sap-drained needles, mossy logs and dew-wet grass. From the hills came the ceaseless melody of birds and sweet roulades of wren and thrush. A salmon leaped close to his boat and a heron stared at him superciliously. After all, he told himself, this new logging camp on the borders of his cherished domain had made very little difference.

Soon he passed an obstructing point and saw the bay. It reached back a quarter of a mile and terminated in a small grassy swamp at the mouth of a creek; the forest-clad mountains were mirrored in the green water. There was not a sign of wind to wait the pearl mist that hung thinly over the marsh; not a discordant element to mar the serenity of the bay. Light, color and sound were woven into an intangible fabric that the youth called the harmony of dawn.

He had not gone far when he thought he discerned a slight movement under an alder at the water's edge. Using one oar as a paddle, he moved toward the spot and became aware of a pair of brown eyes peeping questioningly at him through a screen of green leaves, and four polished black hoofs firmly planted in the sand beneath the boughs. He drove his craft a little too close, for it bumped loudly on a submerged snag. With a momentary display of yellow a tiny fawn bounded into the woods, the clump, clump of its hoofs swiftly drifting into silence.

He paddled out to the center of the bay. Some big raindrops began to patter on the boat and prick the water with innumerable circles. A loon broke the surface suddenly an oar's length away and approached cautiously after daintily shaking the gams of water from his checked back.

"You still here?" smiled the youth; he was happy with the old feeling of being accepted as a member of the wild. Somehow he never had that sense of intrusion when with nature. "Ah-ha-ha, he-he-he!" came the loud quavering answer, and the forest threw back the cry time and again, a weird, thrilling cry, peculiarly in keeping with the mystery and solitude of Boughie Bay. The bird dove without a ripple. "Down through the mist," morning air came a harsh croak and a black speck appeared over the bald ridge of a distant mountain. It was Osprey, the raven, he decided, and immediately uttered a series of guttural notes. He heard the raven reply as

## The Call to Voyage

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are;  
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star;  
And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard,  
For the river calls and the road calls, and oh! the call of bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies and there by night and day  
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;  
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why,  
You may put the blame on the stars and the sun and the white road and the sky!

—Gerald Gould, in "The Lure of the Sea." Edited by F. H. Lee.

## "Be not overcome of evil"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT evil is unreal is positively established through its destruction. By this means Christ Jesus, above all others, proved the unreality of evil beyond the possibility of doubt; and since his day many others have added immeasurably to the preponderance of proof that evil, wrong of every sort and nature, has neither place nor permanence in the infinite kingdom of good.

The sacred Scriptures state this truth in clear and forceful language. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good," runs the closing verse of the first chapter of Genesis. Nothing, then, of God's creating can be classified as evil; and since we are assured in the Gospel of John that without God "was not any thing made that was made," nothing is real, has any reality, apart from God's creation. In the light of this truth Paul's words to the Christians, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," become a wise admonition, and practical because possible of accomplishment; for, manifestly, if evil is unreal, it may be overcome and destroyed.

Paul's words also prescribe the means whereby this most desirable of ends may be brought about. To know that evil, which confronts mankind so generally, is not of God's creating, that it is no part of God's plan for His children; that, in consequence, it may be destroyed and its effects nullified—this understanding lifts the lowering clouds which so heavily overhang human experience, bringing the light of infinite Love to lighten and heal. How good may be utilized in the overcoming of evil is the great lesson which Christian Science is bringing to the world today; and, as a result, untold thousands are going joyously about the affairs of life, happy and free, because of the utter destruction of some seeming evil which formerly held them in bondage. Rescued from slavery, they are coming into the full enjoyment of God's bounteous blessings, the unalloyed good which He has prepared for all.

The overcoming of evil, it is learned in Christian Science, consists, first of all, in replacing with spiritual truth, the truth about God, man, and the universe of God's creation, the false beliefs and erroneous thoughts which mortals are so prone

to hold. Thus, when thought no longer dwells upon evil, but holds only to that which is good and true, good takes the place of evil. Furthermore, since Christian Science teaches that discords of whatsoever type, whether termed sin, sickness, want, or misery—all the discords which beset mortal experience—are due, every one, to false thinking, that is, to holding to the belief in evil as real, the correction of these false beliefs through supplanting them with true ideas is precisely the process whereby evil is overcome and destroyed.

"Resisting evil, you overcome it and prove its nothingness," declares Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 446); and she adds this illuminating sentence: "Not human plaudits, but divine beatitudes, reflect the spiritual light and might which heal the sick." Not human power, but the divine, destroys the evil called sickness. Likewise, all error—sin, poverty, misery of every type—is overcome and destroyed through the utilization of "divine beatitudes."

What are the divine beatitudes which destroy evil? The spiritual facts of being, the Christ, Truth, which Mrs. Eddy has defined as the "true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness" (ibid., p. 333). Thus the Christ becomes the destroyer of evil, overcoming it precisely in accordance with Paul's admonition to overcome evil with good.

If one were in doubt regarding the practicability of Paul's words, a perusal of the four Gospels and the book of Acts would convince the most skeptical. Moreover, in our own day, the same proof is being constantly adduced. Sin, disease of every type, want, and every phase of the human sense of lack, are being overcome through the utilization of the power of good, that is, of God, made manifest through His Christ, the divine idea.

The Golden Rule, the rule of good, is being carried into the affairs of the day, and what was formerly thought by many to be a most impractical saying is found to contain the very secret of success. Doing as one would be done by, striving to serve others rather than oneself, bringing good to others, are the means whereby today is resulting the highest possible success in business, in social relations, and in civic life. Human lives are being transformed and regenerated through the very process of supplanting evil thoughts with the good, that is, with the spiritual truth having its source in God, the infinite good. As a consequence, evil has in some degree lessened its hold as reality, and good is gaining the ascendancy.

## Thomson's Landscape

In sensitiveness to Nature, and in accuracy both of observation and of expression, Thomson stood alone in his age, and has seldom since been equalled, seldom still surpassed. As a landscape artist he ranks with Tennyson. His sense of colour and atmosphere, his skill in selection and composition, are alike remarkable. His landscapes have been compared to those of Claude in their "rich envelopment of light." . . . A line of his,

The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam,

familiar to thousands as the motto of Turner's noble Frosty Morning in the National Gallery, is like the picture itself in its combination of exact truth to nature with the highest idealisation. It would be tempting to enlarge on this quality in his poetry; but a few instances in different kinds may be taken out of many; they may excite towards further research. Take, then, as examples, the colour and feeling of an English midsummer in

With half-shut eyes beneath the floating shade  
Of willows grey close-crowding o'er the brook:

the sea, as seen from cliffs or downs on the coast, that

Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge  
Restless, reflects a floating gleam:

haymakers at work while

they rake the green appearing ground  
And drive the dusky wave along the mead:

the colour of a bright winter day, when the sun has melted the snow on the lowlands, but

His aureole gloss the mountain still maintains:

moonrise on a still mild evening, when

Peeps through the chambers of the fleecy East:

and notice in each case the delicate accuracy of the epithets.

Or compare small vivid touches like

The yellow wallflower stained with iron-brown

and

Where the breeze blows from you extended field  
Of blossomed beans:

of the Border night-thunderstorm when

Far seen the baiths of heathy Cheviot blaze:

of the melancholy and romantic region where the northern ocean

Bolls round the naked melancholy isles

Of furthest Thule, and the Atlantic surge

Pours in among the stormy Hebrides.—J. W. Mackail, in "Studies of English Poets."

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# SHORT SESSION OF MARKET IS VERY ACTIVE

## Stock Prices Again Move Higher on Vigorous Bidding

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The recovery in stock prices, which started late yesterday, gained momentum today in a brief session, which carried more than a score of issues including U. S. Steel common, du Pont, American Smelting, Rock Island, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio to high records for the year, or longer.

With the "floating supply" of many blue chip issues apparently reduced by investment purchases and the absence of any concern over a possible restriction on credit on securities collateral, prices swept forward in impressive fashion, extreme gains of 1 to nearly 15 points being distributed over a broad list.

A week-end trade and mercantile reports testified to the generally high rate of industrial activity, with hopes for further expansion in the fall. The growing belief that the United States Steel and other large corporations, particularly those enjoying large current earnings, and possessing huge undivided surpluses, would follow the lead of General Motors in making generous distributions to their stockholders was reflected in the brisk demand for all stocks mentioned in connection with the "floating supply" rumors.

Rails also were in good demand on the theory that holders of those shares also were in line for special stock dividends in view of the record-breaking earnings and traffic reports of the last year.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Bond prices held relatively steady today with trading in small volume.

The U. S. Government bonds, which were sold heavily yesterday under the impetus of a higher redemptive rate, were very quiet today, and the whole list shed off in activity.

Some were up one-quarter, the only fluctuation in the foreign list.

Among the domestic bonds, the rails and utilities were strongest. Seaboard & Missouri Pacific 4s each rising one-quarter. Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s was up one-quarter and Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2s climbed a quarter.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil 6s, U. S. Steel 5s and other common 6s each were down one-quarter.

# NORFOLK & WESTERN JULY EARNINGS SET NEW HIGH RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Earnings of Norfolk & Western for July, 1926, are reported, according to preliminary estimates. While the statement has not been prepared, total operating revenue appears to have substantially exceeded that for October, 1925, when \$10,192,055 was reported and the net income was \$2,056,752.

For June of this year the company showed \$9,892,757 gross, and on this volume of business \$3,041,538 net income, or almost as much as in the previous high record month of September, 1925. Therefore, unless there should be radical change in the recent scale of operating expenses, July, 1926, net income as well as the total operating revenue, when the accounts are made up, is likely to eclipse all monthly figures heretofore reported.

This would mean that July earnings would represent an annual rate of more than 26 per cent advance over Western month. Current coal traffic of the road is large, being helped by improved demand for smokeless coal both to tide over the winter, and West. Only in two other months, and those were in the year 1925, have total operating revenues passed the \$10,000,000 mark.

# FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE LARGE WITH PRICES FIRM

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 14 (Special).—The feature of the week's trading in the local cloth market was the sale during the last two days of practically 5,000,000 yards of 36-inch, low-count goods with practically all of the lower counts in this line being cleaned up, and contracts for delivery extending well through October. Considerable of the trading was done at an advance of a sixteenth of a cent above last week's quotations. There were fair sales of 44x40s, 8.50, on long cuts, for the shade trade. Sales for the week totaled in excess of 150,000 pieces.

Moderate sales were reported of 31x36s, 44s, 46s, 48s, 40s, 42s, 44s, 46s, 48s, 50s, 52s, 54s, 56s, 58s, 60s, 62s, 64s, 66s, 68s, 70s, 72s, 74s, 76s, 78s, 80s, 82s, 84s, 86s, 88s, 90s, 92s, 94s, 96s, 98s, 100s, 102s, 104s, 106s, 108s, 110s, 112s, 114s, 116s, 118s, 120s, 122s, 124s, 126s, 128s, 130s, 132s, 134s, 136s, 138s, 140s, 142s, 144s, 146s, 148s, 150s, 152s, 154s, 156s, 158s, 160s, 162s, 164s, 166s, 168s, 170s, 172s, 174s, 176s, 178s, 180s, 182s, 184s, 186s, 188s, 190s, 192s, 194s, 196s, 198s, 200s, 202s, 204s, 206s, 208s, 210s, 212s, 214s, 216s, 218s, 220s, 222s, 224s, 226s, 228s, 230s, 232s, 234s, 236s, 238s, 240s, 242s, 244s, 246s, 248s, 250s, 252s, 254s, 256s, 258s, 260s, 262s, 264s, 266s, 268s, 270s, 272s, 274s, 276s, 278s, 280s, 282s, 284s, 286s, 288s, 290s, 292s, 294s, 296s, 298s, 300s, 302s, 304s, 306s, 308s, 310s, 312s, 314s, 316s, 318s, 320s, 322s, 324s, 326s, 328s, 330s, 332s, 334s, 336s, 338s, 340s, 342s, 344s, 346s, 348s, 350s, 352s, 354s, 356s, 358s, 360s, 362s, 364s, 366s, 368s, 370s, 372s, 374s, 376s, 378s, 380s, 382s, 384s, 386s, 388s, 390s, 392s, 394s, 396s, 398s, 400s, 402s, 404s, 406s, 408s, 410s, 412s, 414s, 416s, 418s, 420s, 422s, 424s, 426s, 428s, 430s, 432s, 434s, 436s, 438s, 440s, 442s, 444s, 446s, 448s, 450s, 452s, 454s, 456s, 458s, 460s, 462s, 464s, 466s, 468s, 470s, 472s, 474s, 476s, 478s, 480s, 482s, 484s, 486s, 488s, 490s, 492s, 494s, 496s, 498s, 500s, 502s, 504s, 506s, 508s, 510s, 512s, 514s, 516s, 518s, 520s, 522s, 524s, 526s, 528s, 530s, 532s, 534s, 536s, 538s, 540s, 542s, 544s, 546s, 548s, 550s, 552s, 554s, 556s, 558s, 560s, 562s, 564s, 566s, 568s, 570s, 572s, 574s, 576s, 578s, 580s, 582s, 584s, 586s, 588s, 590s, 592s, 594s, 596s, 598s, 600s, 602s, 604s, 606s, 608s, 610s, 612s, 614s, 616s, 618s, 620s, 622s, 624s, 626s, 628s, 630s, 632s, 634s, 636s, 638s, 640s, 642s, 644s, 646s, 648s, 650s, 652s, 654s, 656s, 658s, 660s, 662s, 664s, 666s, 668s, 670s, 672s, 674s, 676s, 678s, 680s, 682s, 684s, 686s, 688s, 690s, 692s, 694s, 696s, 698s, 700s, 702s, 704s, 706s, 708s, 710s, 712s, 714s, 716s, 718s, 720s, 722s, 724s, 726s, 728s, 730s, 732s, 734s, 736s, 738s, 740s, 742s, 744s, 746s, 748s, 750s, 752s, 754s, 756s, 758s, 760s, 762s, 764s, 766s, 768s, 770s, 772s, 774s, 776s, 778s, 780s, 782s, 784s, 786s, 788s, 790s, 792s, 794s, 796s, 798s, 800s, 802s, 804s, 806s, 808s, 810s, 812s, 814s, 816s, 818s, 820s, 822s, 824s, 826s, 828s, 830s, 832s, 834s, 836s, 838s, 840s, 842s, 844s, 846s, 848s, 850s, 852s, 854s, 856s, 858s, 860s, 862s, 864s, 866s, 868s, 870s, 872s, 874s, 876s, 878s, 880s, 882s, 884s, 886s, 888s, 890s, 892s, 894s, 896s, 898s, 900s, 902s, 904s, 906s, 908s, 910s, 912s, 914s, 916s, 918s, 920s, 922s, 924s, 926s, 928s, 930s, 932s, 934s, 936s, 938s, 940s, 942s, 944s, 946s, 948s, 950s, 952s, 954s, 956s, 958s, 960s, 962s, 964s, 966s, 968s, 970s, 972s, 974s, 976s, 978s, 980s, 982s, 984s, 986s, 988s, 990s, 992s, 994s, 996s, 998s, 1000s, 1002s, 1004s, 1006s, 1008s, 1010s, 1012s, 1014s, 1016s, 1018s, 1020s, 1022s, 1024s, 1026s, 1028s, 1030s, 1032s, 1034s, 1036s, 1038s, 1040s, 1042s, 1044s, 1046s, 1048s, 1050s, 1052s, 1054s, 1056s, 1058s, 1060s, 1062s, 1064s, 1066s, 1068s, 1070s, 1072s, 1074s, 1076s, 1078s, 1080s, 1082s, 1084s, 1086s, 1088s, 1090s, 1092s, 1094s, 1096s, 1098s, 1100s, 1102s, 1104s, 1106s, 1108s, 1110s, 1112s, 1114s, 1116s, 1118s, 1120s, 1122s, 1124s, 1126s, 1128s, 1130s, 1132s, 1134s, 1136s, 1138s, 1140s, 1142s, 1144s, 1146s, 1148s, 1150s, 1152s, 1154s, 1156s, 1158s, 1160s, 1162s, 1164s, 1166s, 1168s, 1170s, 1172s, 1174s, 1176s, 1178s, 1180s, 1182s, 1184s, 1186s, 1188s, 1190s, 1192s, 1194s, 1196s, 1198s, 1200s, 1202s, 1204s, 1206s, 1208s, 1210s, 1212s, 1214s, 1216s, 1218s, 1220s, 1222s, 1224s, 1226s, 1228s, 1230s, 1232s, 1234s, 1236s, 1238s, 1240s, 1242s, 1244s, 1246s, 1248s, 1250s, 1252s, 1254s, 1256s, 1258s, 1260s, 1262s, 1264s, 1266s, 1268s, 1270s, 1272s, 1274s, 1276s, 1278s, 1280s, 1282s, 1284s, 1286s, 1288s, 1290s, 1292s, 1294s, 1296s, 1298s, 1300s, 1302s, 1304s, 1306s, 1308s, 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2740s, 2742s, 2744s, 2746s, 2748s, 2750s, 2752s, 2754s, 2756s, 2758s, 2760s, 2762s, 2764s, 2766s, 2768s, 2770s, 2772s, 2774s, 2776s, 2778s, 2780s, 2782s, 2784s, 2786s, 2788s, 2790s, 2792s, 2794s, 2796s, 2798s, 2800s, 2802s, 2804s, 2806s, 2808s, 2810s, 2812s, 2814s, 2816s, 2818s, 2820s, 2822s, 2824s, 2826s, 2828s, 2830s, 2832s, 2834s, 2836s, 2838s, 2840s, 2842s, 2844s, 2846s, 2848s, 2850s, 2852s, 2854s, 2856s, 2858s, 2860s, 2862s, 2864s, 2866s, 2868s, 2870s, 2872s, 2874s, 2876s, 2878s, 2880s, 2882s, 2884s, 2886s, 2888s, 2890s, 2892s, 2894s, 2896s, 2898s, 2900s, 2902s, 2904s, 2906s, 2908s, 2910s, 2912s, 2914s, 2916s, 2918s, 2920s, 2922s, 2924s, 2926s, 2928s, 2930s, 2932s, 2934s, 2936s, 2938s, 2940s, 2942s, 2944s, 2946s, 2948s, 2950s, 2952s, 2954s, 2956s, 2958s, 2960s, 2962s, 2964s, 2966s, 2968s, 2970s, 2972s, 2974s, 2976s, 2978s, 2980s, 2982s, 2984s, 2986s, 2988s, 2990s, 2992s, 2994s, 2996s, 2998s, 3000s, 3002s, 3004s, 3006s, 3008s, 3010s, 3012s, 3014s, 3016s, 3018s, 3020s, 3022s, 3024s, 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3312s, 3314s, 3316s, 3318s, 3320s, 3



## Called Bonds

Gr. North. Rwy. 6%, 1950	100	Sept. 1,
U. S. Income 7%, 1973	105	Sept. 1,

holders of these bonds will notify us  
holders of their bonds we shall be glad to  
them if they have been called for pay

**ler, Peabody &**  
Founded in 1865  
**PROVIDENCE**

## OPINIONS

**Co., New York:** The tied issues whenever attractive concessions entered.

**Co., Boston:** Corrected-rapid advance has it is an open secret interests are optimistic, and with a favorable conditions time is hardly likely

**8% DI**

**BUILDING A**  
—a safe, dep  
paying 8% div  
quarterly, secu  
first mortgage  
era. A securi  
mands of the  
vestors.

Write today  
ing our plan  
vestors, includ  
savings featur

**PEOPLES  
and LOA**  
138 Magnolia

...nly came to be inter-  
factor.

on & Co., Boston: In  
Dow Jones Industrial  
and, on Aug. 9, last,  
for a rise of more than  
recently as 1924, they  
the present level repre-  
of nearly 80 points.  
is unique in the his-  
and, certainly calls  
on the part of those  
on borrowed money.  
to expatiate on the  
"hooked in" up here  
...here

**IN RET**

—

**Education,  
and Co-oper  
by Merch**

—

*Special from*  
**CHICAGO, A**  
standing needs

...tive efficiency, says today by Dominick and sent bankers here. From the National Industrial board are taken to support. With 1914 as an the following figures for this year: Num- average number of- use of power (1923 ductive output 188, and

E. L. du Pont de Nemours & Co. here to discuss  
next Monday for divi- business-building

171%	163%	171%	+1%	seeking new m
58%	53%	55%	+2%	the more reso
15%	14%	15%	+%	merchandising
940	930	940	-10	ment.
47	45	47	+2%	"It calls for v
29%	27%	27%	-%	courage," he st
36%	35%	38%	+%	of going into
81	81	81	...	business, of us
81%	81%	81%	...	ideas, of estab
63%	63%	61%	-%	ments, of addi
4%	4%	4%	...	
87%	84%	84%	-3%	

84	11	87	99	
84	50	53	2	-1%
138	154	137	16	+1%
138	33	38	5	+1%
115	111	116	5	+4%
107	107	107	0	+0%
104	91	94	3	+3%
84	84	85	1	+1%
84	69	49	15	+17%
79	68	68	0	+0%
68	63	62	1	+1%
107	107	107	0	+0%
107	27	28	1	+3%
104	64	48	16	+25%
115	147	128	19	+13%
128	128	128	0	+0%
104	28	24	4	+14%
104	72	72	0	+0%
104	29	29	0	+0%
14	13	13	0	+0%
104	44	44	0	+0%
104	96	96	0	+0%
63	63	62	1	+1%
63	63	63	0	+0%

[illegible]

20%	28	28	100%	the volume of
94%	89%	82%	100%	kets, consequent
32%	28%	29%	+1%	southwest and
43	43%	48%	-1%	tive marketing
1	1	1	100%	case of the form
29%	27	28%	100%	ing beginning.
93%	94%	94%	100%	In the case
11	16	16	100%	cities, marketing
28%	85	85	100%	fruit or grain.
31	19	19%	100%	

28%	27%	28%	...	ers' excursions
96	68	66	-1%	various kinds
37%	35	26%	-%	
53%	53	52		
68%	68%	63%	-%	
35%	29	22%	-%	
166	108%	166	+1%	
66%	90	92%	-%	

dividend. & Payable

100 shares last week  
last week \$4,000,000.

## Called Bonds

uba Ser. A & B 5%, 1914 100 Sept. 1,  
rance External 8%, 1945 110 Sept. 15,  
Rwy. Conv. 5%, 1948 Note: Oct. 1,  
speaks & Ohio Conv. 5's, 1918, called at 105  
type of converting into stock at par expires Sep  
holders of these bonds will notify us

der, Peabody &

Founded in 1885

**PROVIDENCE**

**Co., New York:** The  
ted issues whenever  
attractive concessions  
nted.

**Co., Boston:** Corre-  
too-rapid advance has  
It is an open secret

... interests are optimistic about the market, and with a comparatively favorable conditions of time is hardly likely to be in a position to buy stocks at such high prices. It is only on severe declines that it can be considered a speculative stand-

ount rate by the Fed-  
of New York was a  
nly cannot be inter-  
factor.

on & Co., Boston: In  
Dow Jones Industrial  
e, and on Aug. 3, last,  
r a rise of more than  
cently as 1924, they  
the market, new

of nearly 80 points. It is unique in the history, and certainly calls on the part of those on borrowed money. It is to expatiate on the "hooked in" up here because such danger

Education,  
and Co-ope  
by Merch

**PRODUCTION**  
Aug. 14 (P)—Wages in  
are rising faster than  
productive efficiency, says  
today by Dominick &  
ent bankers here. Fig-  
the National Indus-  
board are taken to sup-

the following figures  
for this year: Nam-  
average number of  
1. use of power (1922  
ductive output 128, and

Monday for divi-  
pected they will give  
plan for passing along  
a stock dividend of 50  
by the General Mo-  
Du Pont's holdings of  
common are equal to  
number of shares of  
outstanding. 1,330,829.

High	Low	Last Change
77	73%	73% + 3%
68%	67	67 — 1%
57%	52%	55% — 3%
1%	1%	1% — 1%
31%	31%	31% + 1%
1%	1%	1% + 1%
26	26	26 — 1
13%	13	12% — 1%
8%	8%	8% — 1%

12%	19%	12%	+	1/2	obtained by "As
12%	19%	12%	+	1/2	seeking new
12%	11%	11%	-	1/2	the more reso
64%	63%	54%	-	1/2	merchandising
171%	163%	173%	+1		ment.
54%	53%	52%	-	1/2	"It calls for v
15	14%	15	+	1/2	courage," he st
940	930	940	-10		of going into
47	46	47	+3%		
29	27%	27%	-1/2		
36%	35%	36%	+	1/2	

91%	91%	91%	+ %	business, or us
61%	60%	61%	+ %	ideas, of estab
5	4%	4%		ments, of adding
57%	54	54%	-3%	price lines to a
61%	52	54	-3	partments. It is
91%	87%	90		of expansion, a
54	50%	53	-1%	the store's patr
158	154%	157%	+3	for your leader
80	80	80	+ %	
33%	33%	33%	+ %	

248	238	243	-
107	107	107	+
58%	54	55	-
3%	3%	3%	-
50%	49%	49%	-
79%	60%	69%	-
63	60	63	+
80%	56%	60%	+
107	104	107	+
39	37%	38%	+
50	48%	48%	-

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43%	43%	43%	—	
41%	38%	41%	+3%	
49%	53	53	—	

31%	31%	31%	-1%
48%	44%	46%	+1%
75%	74%	75%	+1%
31%	30%	30%	-1%
16%	14%	14%	-2%
100%	100%	100%	+0%
37%	32%	36%	+2%
91%	90%	91%	-1%
61%	49%	49%	+1%
33%	20%	30%	+2%
38%	57%	57%	-2%

11%	12%	13%	
21%	21%	21%	+1%
34%	34%	34%	-
44%	44%	44%	-
54%	54%	54%	-
64%	64%	64%	-
74%	74%	74%	-
84%	84%	84%	-
94%	94%	94%	-
104%	104%	104%	-
114%	114%	114%	+1%
124%	124%	124%	-
134%	134%	134%	+3%
144%	144%	144%	-
154%	154%	154%	-
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914%	914%	914%	-
924%	924%	924%	-
934%	934%	934%	-
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964%	964%	964%	-
974%	974%	974%	-
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28%	53	55	—
32	19	19%	—
170	104	104	—
30%	27%	28%	—
94	98	98	—
37%	35	26%	—
53%	53	52	—
68%	68%	62%	—
35%	39%	23%	—

dividend. a Payable  
c Plus stock. d Paid  
1,000 shares last week  
last week \$14,000,000.



## BOYS' DOUBLES SEES BIG UPSET

## Sixth Seeded Pair Defeat No.1 Team for Title—Quick and Bell Advance

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**CHICAGO, Aug. 14**—Semifinals in junior singles and doubles, and finals in boys' singles were scheduled for today in the annual juniors and boys' tennis tournament of the Long Tennis Association at the South Side tennis courts here. The final of the boys' doubles was won yesterday by Sidney R. Wood of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif.

This pair, seeded sixth in the tournament, surprised the gallery by decisively defeating the top-seeded pair, the Kansas City pair William L. O'Loughlin and Cliff Pittsburgh, in the final by a score of 6-2, 6-4. The defeated pair, seeded fourth, were completely outplayed from start to finish. Gledhill displayed a powerful service that neither Coen nor Pittsburgh could handle to any advantage.

Wood volleyed cleverly down the si-

Coen and Wood, the two most colorful personalities in the sport, today met for the single championship. Coen yesterday defeated Gledhill, 3-2, and Wood today defeated Wood, eliminated O'Loughlin, 6-4. 6-2. Wood was not needed in the fourth round, as he was known to be the favorite.

The committee had little data to go by, and his performances in the previous rounds surprised the judges.

Today's prize was a team came through the quarter-final of juniors, of which only two matches were played. Gledhill, 3-2, and Wood, 6-4. I. James Quick of Dallas, survived by defeating Robert Muench and Dolf B. Smith, 3-2.

Edward Jacobs and C. A. Smith, both champion two years ago, after coming

killed to win the other match. 1-4.  
 3-6, 10-8. No junior singles were  
 played.  
 Junior Doubles—Quarter-Final  
 R. R. Bell, Austin, and J. J. Quick,  
 Dallas, defeated Robert Muench and  
 C. M. Neeb, San Diego, 1-4, 6-2.  
 Edward Jacobs and C. A. Smith,  
 Baltimore, defeated H. V. Langlie,  
 Seattle, and D. R. Sirachan, Germantown,  
 1-4, 6-3, 10-8.  
 Boys' Singles—Semifinals  
 W. F. Coon Jr., Kansas City, defeated  
 K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 3-7, 6-1.  
 B. S. Wood, Fort Hills, N. E., de-  
 feated W. L. O'Laughlin, Pittsburgh,  
 1-4, 6-2.  
 Boys' Doubles—Final  
 S. W. Coon Jr. and H. E. E. E.  
 Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated  
 Coon Jr., Kansas City, and W. L.  
 O'Laughlin, Pittsburgh, 1-4, 6-2.

### Intersectional Team Tennis Championships Prospects Good

*Special from Monthly Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—With one or two sections of the country yet to be immediately joined up, the Chicago Town Tennis Club here is ready to begin the second annual intersectional team championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It is announced by Rudolph C. Rettig, chairman of the tourney committee. Play starts next Monday.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia has agreed to represent the Middle West, providing a suitable team mate can be found. Chairman Rettig is still working in the hope that a few days more will bring the needed Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter are to represent New York, the Metropolitan district. Armand W. Brown is expected to represent the West for New England. W. D. Brown

and H. E. Gorenstahl have been secured for the Valley.

Three players are nominated by the Western section to defend the title. They are G. M. Lott Jr., L. E. Williams and John Hennessey. The Torpedo Gunners carried through last year to win the James Simpson Trophy, an award that will be won by the victors.

There is a prospect of Canada sending Willard F. Crocker and John Wright, Davis Cup players. The Philadelphia club has also secured the services of Manuel Aragon and Rafael Gonzalez who have been offered. The Southwest may have a team with the services of C. C. Thornton. Bell is promised and is here now playing in the National Junior championship tourney. Lewin N. Williams, a well known player, also has been proposed for this section.

**JAPAN SEEKS MORE TRADE**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Japan is making the greatest bid of her trade history for prominence place among the industrial nations of the world.

Mr. Cameron, General Manager of the

Canadian Pacific Railway in the  
america, declared on his arrival here  
from the Far East. Every natural  
resource of Japan is being utilized  
by the Nation's effort to build a  
great and varied export business, Mr.  
Aramon said.

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# Profits

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and that such merchandise is

the daily newspapers.  
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Church St.  
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tral Ave.; Women's Exchange News St  
302 First Avenue N.  
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GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co.  
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Birmingham—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer,  
Theophil Hotel.  
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Asheville—Foster's, 3 Margaret St.  
Charlotte—C. L. Lamm, News Stand; Coker  
News Stand, opposite Gateway Hotel; K.  
Stand, Hotel Charlotte.  
Rocky Mount—Duke News Stand, Main St.  
Winston-Salem—Robert R. Lee Hotel.

Chorus Dance Band  
Wilmington—Cape Fear Hotel News Sta



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is a pity that war should be permitted to rear its grim-visaged front beneath the spreading elms of Williams-town. But after all, an Institute of Politics is properly a place in which one learns something about politics. And if any political truth deserves to be firmly impressed upon the consciousness of mankind, it is that, as a general thing, officers of the army and navy do not possess the unprejudiced minds which fit them to discuss problems of disarmament judicially.

Two of them have made about as needless and wanton a contribution to causes of international irritation as could well be imagined. One, who was officially associated with the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament, asserted that the United States was tricked and "inveigled" into that conference by Great Britain. This will be startling news to Senator Borah—himself no inconspicuous figure among the baiters of Britain—and to friends of President Harding. The one suggested, the other called the conference, and by his quiet pertinacity and unflinching conviction carried it to success. We can imagine no two men less likely to be "inveigled" by Great Britain, or by any other foreign nation, than these two.

The bait dangled before the United States, according to these officers, was the abrogation of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. It was alleged that, roused to apprehension by the increasing size of the United States Navy, and determined that it should not exceed in power that of their own nation, the British diplomats cajoled the exceedingly kindly and unsuspecting Mr. Harding into calling a conference which should put the two navies on a par. Since the agreement was arrived at, it is charged, the British have been feverishly building ships just below the limit of 10,000 tons, so that their supremacy on the seas may be maintained.

Of course, history shows that President Harding called the conference. Whether he was rapped into so doing may be left safely to the judgment of the people who seem to know his qualities rather better than some of the navy officers who served under him. That it operated to prevent the United States from having a bigger navy than Great Britain is undoubtedly true. It likewise operated to prevent Great Britain from having a greater navy than the United States. That was its fundamental purpose. In brief, it was intended to prevent the extravagant and suicidal policy of a race in naval construction. This end it accomplished to a great extent, but it is unhappily an end with which not all naval officers are in hearty sympathy.

The allegation is now made that, since the limitation of new construction was placed only upon war vessels exceeding 10,000 tons, Great Britain is actively building as many ships of lesser tonnage as possible, thus violating the spirit if not the letter of the naval agreement. This may be true. The Monitor has no precise information on the subject, and it is disinclined to accept the statement of officers in a position to press propaganda. In a ship-building contest the United States, with its wealth and industrial development, could easily keep pace with Great Britain. If the latter country plotted the conference in order that there might be no such rivalry in the construction of ships of the first class, it scarcely seems reasonable to charge her with initiating a race in building ships of slightly less tonnage. If it were true, the remedy would be another conference, which should impose such further limitations as might seem needed. There are rumors that such a conference is in President Coolidge's mind, and it is to be hoped that he will find full cooperation with this peaceful purpose in naval circles.

The Williamstown incident is deplorable at this moment, as it adds one more to the many causes of international irritation. To make fact charges of bad faith against a friendly nation in a matter of such importance as the Washington Agreement is at least unwise. For the charges to be made by high officers of the United States Navy seems most reprehensible.

With the regularity of the Farmer's Almanac forecasts: "Now expect rain," protests are voiced by various American manufacturers, merchants and bankers' associations against what they assert to be harmful meddling by the state and national governments with industry, commerce and finance.

From all regions of the United States come denunciations of legislative regulation of private enterprises, and warnings against policies that seem to interfere unwisely with the conduct of business. According to the representatives of these business interests, the national Congress and state legislatures are directly checking efficiency, and burdening the public with the cost of unnecessary investigations, regulations, and commissions.

That there is occasion for these protests against legislative attempts to regulate business, in what is alleged to be the public interest, may be conceded, but there remains a further question as to the conditions that have created the demand for regulatory legislation. It is quite true that many futile laws have been enacted, some of which have worked injury to the business affected, yet behind them was a definite public sentiment that called for a remedy against admitted abuses. It needs only a passing review of the long list of cases brought before the courts and public commissions for the purpose of preventing unfair restraint of trade to show that the legislation complained of was intended to abolish practices that were ethically unsound.

Take, as an example, the Federal Pure Food Law, which was denounced as a Socialistic interference with property rights. It is barely possible that the food packing and distributing

interests would have on their own accord abandoned the methods that invited federal regulation, but it would be hard to convince the many million American consumers that such would have been the case. So, with the numerous cases of trade associations and combinations proceeded against by the Department of Justice, or the Federal Trade Commission, for agreeing to fix or raise prices. Possibly the offending interests would have desisted without governmental action, but the consuming public may be excused for its skepticism as to voluntary reform when profits are concerned.

It is doubtless true that much of the legislation for maintaining free and fair competitive conditions has failed to accomplish its purpose, but so long as those responsible for violations of sound business ethics continue their practices, they may expect continuing efforts by the people to provide effective remedies.

Reports from Paris which have a more or less direct bearing upon the efforts so far made

### Can the Franc Be Stabilized?

to stabilize the franc have all been of a nature that would seem to lend great confidence to the financial community, notwithstanding the fluctuation in the international exchange value of French money which has been out of all bounds. That there must be some valid reason for such a condition seems to be only too patent. First was the taxation bill, under which it is claimed the French budget will be more than balanced, a thing which financiers all over the world have been advocating for a long time. Secondly, provision was made for the sinking fund, which deals with the floating debt. Thirdly, authority was requested for the Banque de France to purchase foreign monies.

It was natural that these moves should cause a reaction in the franc. That the franc was allowed to go so low as it did was distressing to all commercial interests, and made it practically impossible to transfer funds. On the reaction trade was again unsettled, despite the fact that the increased value of the unit of currency was the permanent factor that all commercial people should have been looking forward to. Enough has been experienced now to indicate the absolute necessity of stabilizing the currency, and efforts made in Paris within the past few days would seem to indicate that sincere steps have been taken to this end. Coincident with the movement has been an unusual display of criticism, no little of which is reputed to have been aimed at Americans. The allegations were that the franc could have been saved long before this had the United States and its citizens shown the proper willingness to aid. That the financial power of America was not thrown wholeheartedly into the fight to save the franc has been cited as one of the causes of popular discords in the streets of Paris and in other places that American tourists were visiting.

Despite the sentiments of the French, the fact must not be lost sight of that credit is based upon confidence. A borrower who scrupulously meets all his obligations when they fall due is more apt to command easy loans than one who is forever putting off payment, or who, although possessing the requisite wealth, finds excuses. To many American bankers the French have placed themselves in the latter class. France has been slow to recognize the war debt to the United States. She has had eight years within which to balance her budget, either by increasing taxes or by reducing the size of her standing army. She has had ample time to realize that she could not expect as large a war indemnity from Germany as she had anticipated. And sufficient experience has been had with the Dawes plan of reparations to indicate the necessity of revising even that scheme. Financiers throughout the world have been alive to these conditions and have not been slow to communicate their apprehensions to the French. But apparently they went unheeded.

As though these factors were not enough, the banking world has not forgotten that the actual condition of the Banque de France was concealed for quite a while, and only under duress was it acknowledged that the legal note issue had been exceeded. When that fact did come to light the only remedy offered was to raise the legal limit and permit the issuance of more paper money. Therefore, it has been the lack of a definite policy, rather than the lack of a sound policy, which has given the franc its greatest blow. Fluctuations in the currency will stop when the French have demonstrated to the world that they intend to stand firmly behind some definite policy which they may outline.

After reading the report of the British Forestry Commission, recently issued, the inclination is to exclaim with the character in Scott: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." For the report shows that Great Britain

### Afforestation in Great Britain

imported in one year timber to the value of over £60,000,000, of which £52,700,000 was for wood and £9,300,000 for news and paper pulp—certainly a heavy bill, as is pointed out by the commission, for material which ought to be a natural crop of the islands.

The commission's efforts have been, among other things, devoted to the acquisition of plantable land for the State, so that the actual area held for forestry now exceeds 286,000 acres. Of this, about 108,000 acres lie in England and 178,000 acres in Scotland. The plantable area totals 177,633 acres, the remainder consisting of arable land, either let to farmers or subdivided for holders, and of the exposed headlands in deer forests and grazings. The commission has also been engaged in the afforestation of land, the creation of forest workmen's holdings, and has generally had charge of all matters relating to silviculture.

Under its direction, many plantation and nursery experiments are proceeding, chiefly

directed toward the improvement of afforestation technique and the protection of trees and plants. To carry out the expanding afforestation, the nurseries have been increased—the number of plants used being 32,000,000 last year—and 600 acres are cultivated for plant production containing a stock of over 280,000,000 transplants and seedlings.

There is little need to dwell upon the value of the commission's labors. When the fact is taken into consideration that the manufacture of artificial silk alone represents the exploitation of 10,000 acres of forest every year, the need for augmenting the forest reserves of the United Kingdom at once becomes apparent, and the commendable results so far achieved strengthen the plea for further support for the exemplary efforts of the commission.

Those who have deplored the apparent inertia manifested by the United States in the field of commercial aviation will welcome the statement made the other day by William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, that aviation has really become an industry in America. And it is not surprising that the city which has become so famous for its automobiles should be the one that is leading in this new line of work. Not since 1918, according to Mr. Mayo, has aeronautics shown so vigorous an activity in Detroit, there being, it appears, sixteen companies engaged in manufacturing aircraft or accessories there, with plant investments totaling considerably more than \$5,000,000, and with orders on their books to an even greater value.

Of course, the Ford Motor Company stands pre-eminent among companies engaged in airplane manufacture, and it may be recalled that somewhat more than a year ago this concern acquired the patents and rights of the Stout Metal Airplane Company, the head of which, William B. Stout, is at present in charge of the aviation division of the Ford concern at its Dearborn airport. And some of the achievements of this company are of more than passing interest. This is how Mr. Stout described what has been accomplished to date:

The three-engine plane of the Ford Motor Company is now perfected to the point of production. A large factory of the most modern type has been built and is being equipped with the latest machinery for this work. One of the finest hangars in the world has been completed at the Dearborn airport, and is now occupied by the first of our fleet of trimotor transporta. Others will follow it. We plan to build 100 of these for intercity air-line use, just as rapidly as they can be put together.

That aviation is really taking its place among the great industries of the United States is cause for congratulation, not alone from the standpoint of its importance as a commercial proposition, but also when the question of national defense is considered. It need not be said that turning attention in such a way to the possible protection of homes and country is opening the door for some future war, for such is not the case. However, no harm can possibly accrue from establishing this branch of twentieth century industry upon a stable and reasonable basis. The importance of airplanes has been demonstrated beyond peradventure, both in peace and in war, and it is justifiable to expect that the United States should take its place in the forefront of the nations in their production and operation. That aviation has definitely established itself as an industry in America is a gratifying announcement, and that Detroit is taking the lead in this connection but adds one more reason why this city should feel proud of its many achievements.

### Random Ramblings

"Who likes mosquitoes?" "I," said the Gambusia patrouille, or it might say so, rather, if it could speak. It is an interesting fish found near Galveston, Tex., concerning which Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University (California), who is an authority on it, has received inquiries from several foreign countries.

The French have long been noted for setting the style of military and domestic, but it is the style of headgear set by Helen Wills, an American tennis player, which seems to have taken the country by storm this year.

Scarcely a day passes but the newspapers carry some information about new air-mail routes being established. Does this mean postal service will continue to go up?

It would be interesting to know how many persistent holders of original corner stock site leases have relinquished their holdings in the last year or so.

When every country obtains a "favorable trade balance" by using only domestic products and exporting a surplus, where will the "balance" be?

Tests in aviation speeds are said to show that man can fly four times as fast as birds. But birds are not bothered with engine trouble.

What a saving to tablecloths it would be if bread were not buttered until after it had been dropped.

The can-opener seems to have surpassed the bottle-opener as the handiest tool in America.

Traveling may broaden an individual, but it also usually flattens him out pretty well.

Dad's two and a half inch collar seems to have gone the way of Ma's hair net.

Does a speck of dust on the new car make you quite as uncomfortable as it did?

It's not the friction that wears smooth which hurts, but the kind that scores.

Many of those who never took up law, seem to be clever at laying it down.

There is nothing like these dog-days to make a man "stick" to his job.

No—an annular eclipse does not necessarily occur annually.

Working hard to keep cool is what keeps so many of us hot.

### Aviation an Industry in America

MOLA is a pretty village built on a crag that is chiseled out of the sky some 1500 feet above the Straits of Messina. Below the Castello on the top of a terraced hill, a stairway of vines to the heavens. Below the Castello is chipped, shell-white Taormina, tremulous in the blue silken heat. And beneath Taormina, 600 feet away, is the sea.

Mola sticks out of the sky. Mola is slipping from a crag: one push from the coppery mountain behind it, and off it would go, like a little tray of old china. The crag beetles, and a precipice is hewn below it, in places dark and bare to the sun, in places written with scribbled cactus, and descending steeply to a green spur on one side and to an unscalable down-rush of sheer rock on the other.

A track is thrown up to Mola from Taormina, like a lassoo. It is steep enough in the lower slopes, where it is cut like a stairway; and after a mile it breaks country and gets steeper and vaguer. It breaks up into a cordage of paths, which are gathered together again underneath the crag.

From the crag the path hangs down like a ladder and becomes a flight of rock steps; and then, passing under the black bulge of the crag, it attains an arch and melts into the relieving level of a piazza.

From the low wall of the Piazza in Mola you can see the heat-lit coast line of Sicily. It appears first like a breath of gray in the far sky, and in gentle undulations descends, becoming more substantial at every promontory. The dimming coast of Italy is parted from it, and as a pointing finger is lifted up and up, farther and farther, till the sea's light, rising floor is free of it.

The ardent, sun-etched promontories and coastal walls of Sicily stand before a flow of sea that is immense and luminous sapphire, or azure; cerulean, or widely darkening to amethyst. This Mediterranean seems more than a territory of salt water. It seems a floor of quickened jewels, and its water breaks, parts and disintegrates soundlessly on the carved land, leaving a foam of finely pebbled jewels.

At times there is a turn of beryl to the sea. There are dashes of indigo and lake in the shadows. Sunken under the steeper shores are rounded nuggets and lumps of green turquoise and jade; and often in this avid water the wind pins a gossamer of squalls.

If you run too hard down the alleys of small Mola without looking where you are going, you will find suddenly the sky beneath your feet. There are paths in Mola that lead to space, to the blue air of far sea and near sky; and if you run boisterously past the church to the south end of the crag, you will be checked and silenced by the sight of old man Eina twenty or thirty high miles of air away.

What an eminence he is! There are ten thousand gradual feet of him, slanting at low incidence from the Straits and reaching the acute, snowed cone with the white smoke bent from it as it catenates the sky. Eina is the autoerant among volcanoes. He might paraphrase the boast of French Louis, "Le volcan," "est moi." You respect Eina as you respect a fine old gentleman. Conversation turns to him. Men in Mola will look up at him now and then, by instinct, wondering what he is doing now. He is a kind of George Moore burning his acid memoirs into a fair sky.

I am not of those who can dilate—with relish, I suspect—on the evil and horrors of Eina. It must be a fine thing to live within sight of him, I think I understand.

### At Mola

stand the state of thought of those sun-darkened, volcanic Sicilians who build their homes and cultivate their bright vines on his slopes.

It must be a fine thing every morning to look inquiringly up at the testy old gentleman to see what sort of a mood he is in, to see if bitter white steam is whistling between his teeth; or if he is building flame-shot, roocco pillars of bituminous smoke in the heavens. And there is one thing you can say of Eina which can be said of few men, or things in Sicily: he is always doing something, turning up something. He does more work than anyone in Sicily.

After him the women of Sicily, and of the women those of Mola, work the hardest. They stand at their tubs or pails, or break sticks on their door sills, stir black pots on their fires. Their faces are as dark as the sun, or as deepened oranges. The hair of the women is as rich as the cypress. They stand barefooted at their doorways. They fetch a great weight of water from the pumps. If you are a man, you may kneel upon the low wall of the Piazza and, watching the tipped-up fields and vineyards with the corn-lit ravines opening onto bare, white-shingled wadis on the coast, you will see the women laboring up the laddering cordage of paths, behind their mules and donkeys.

You will see, too, the women following up barefooted, in cottony black and with a scarf tied under their chins. The stepping donkeys are bearing panniers of lemons—loads of scented, simple moons. But beware of the women of Mola on whose lips the breaking Sicilian dialect crumbles with such eagerness. Eina empties his lava against the sky: the women of Mola empty their bowls and pitchers out of the windows!

Not always when you hear in Mola the clatter of a pitcher should you duck your head. For it may be three o'clock. There is a whitewashed church, with a bellry full of sky, at one end of the crag; and when it is high time for three o'clock to be struck, like the good women of Mola, the church throws its bell out like a pitcher. At this you stoop, descend and wind in the shoulder-wide alleys through sticky sunlight and mud to the Piazza.

The little Piazza has a wall of rock on one side of it, and on the other side it is divided from the immense, serene width of azure sky by a low stone wall with seats running from one end of it to the other. And if you are a man you will be able to do what all the males in the village are doing. They are kneeling on the seat and, with middles arranged to a nicety on the parapet, leaning over it into those blue altitudes of sky. The sun at its hottest hits their shining backs and spikes his fire on the nails in the soles of their upturned boots.

The male population of Mola lies thus for hours in deep content with their heads and shoulders in the immense blue. They see the wide floor of the Straits and the mountains that come vaulting in rising perspective from the sea, and gazing into pale, opalescent haze.

In the valley floors the men see the serried corridors of lemons. Perhaps a hawk is put in the space of sky. Or a squall on the Straits lengthens. And if a woman is shouting after a donkey load of lemons up the glaring dust of the path, twenty pairs of eyes will idly watch her progress, till she steps behind the spur: twenty pairs of eyes dark as the sun.

She, passing the soles of their boots, when she crosses the Piazza, will not so much as notice the men with her two fine eyes. There are many things the women of Mola take for granted. V. S. P.

### The Week in New York

WE are among the creatures indebted to modern knowledge for at least a potential mitigation of their hard migrations. Instead of squirming wearily from the middle Atlantic to find the comfortable mud of some river bottom a thousand or more miles away, they can now ride clear across the ocean by parcel post at a rate of six of them for twenty-five cents. L. L. Mowbray, who recently returned from an oceanographic cruise on Harry Payne Bingham's yacht Pawnee, with 3000 specimens for the New York Aquarium, devised the system. Wishing to send some to a student of seals in Copenhagen, and yet not having an attendant to insure their meals and comfort en route, he arranged a special conveyance. An ordinary quart jar served as their compartment, sealed tight, and with a heavy charging of oxygen to provide nourishment. A mailing tube to defend their home from the rigors of parcel-post handling completed the arrangements for the voyage; and from the favorable condition in which all the occupants arrived, this method of being whisked about the earth seems to have proved an easy one, even if monotonous.

The chief handicap to free speech in the United States at present, its most ardent champions have discovered, is the absence of listeners. The law, it appears, no longer claims itself majestically down on the flow of novel ideas; nor, however, does it stimulate an alternative interest by insuring the supply of audiences. Roger Baldwin, one of the trusty lances of the American Civil Liberties Union, the strong citadel of lost and found rights, after roving far and wide over the country, has just come back without the report of a single joust. His report, of course, does not suggest that the lances should be allowed to grow rusty. Intolerance, he says, on the contrary, needs to be prodded out; the public schools need shielding from laws designed to regulate the output of ideas; and labor, hampered by court injunctions and internal dissensions, and at the same time too prosperous to feel bothered, will need some unforeseen alarm to bestir it; and yet free speech has for the time being established itself, even though in almost empty forums.

Miss Gertrude Ederle, who arrived at a height of world fame by swimming the English Channel at what must be hardly more than the outset of her career, will come back to her home town amid a welcome worthy of a conquering heroine. Being a thoroughgoing New Yorker, born and raised here, and a product of the tutelage of the local Women's Swimming Association, her achievement is shared vicariously by her fellow-citizens as something of a reply to the familiar jibes at the "effete East." A city boat will go down the bay to meet her, the Police Department Band has been asked to escort her from the Battery to the City Hall, and the Mayor, James J. Walker, will extend his official welcome.

Her glory, in fact, is to be so great that the New Yorker Volksschmerz finds opportunity for some ironical touches in the promptness shown by the German-American societies of New York in arraying themselves under its pleasing rays. The United German Societies, representing a host of local organizations, proud of the young conqueror's German lineage, will have heavy delegations in her parade, will tender her a sizable banquet, and are hoping to have her attend the German Day celebrations at Mecca Temple on Oct. 31. The Volksschmerz sees an amusing attempt at politics behind such concerted enthusiasm.

The discovery of oil wells has become such a vocation in itself that a new firm, the Geophysical Corporation, has just been organized to manufacture the apparatus. The method devised a year or more ago of locating the subterranean pools by simulated earthquakes has proved so successful that the modified seismographs, by which the quakes are measured, promise to be in fairly steady demand. The process of discovery which uses them, as described by E. L. De Golyer, president of the American Corporation, the parent concern, is to set off a dynamite charge in an area surrounded by seismographs at given

distances, and measure the time it takes for the shock to travel to each. The speed of the vibrations, he explained, is about two or three times as great through salt domes or deposits of rock salt, which indicate the whereabouts of oil, as through ordinary clay or shale. With seismographs spread out in a semicircle at distances of from one-half mile to ten miles, the exact exploration of an area can be done in short order.

A "department repair shop," where the diversity of things that can be repaired rivals the diversity of things that can be purchased in department stores, is one of New York's newest developments. Shoes, jewelry, watches, umbrellas and the host of odds and ends that can get out of order, all have their corners under one roof so that the busy housewife, or more likely, the busy husband at his noonday stroll, can save much needless searching by taking everything to the same place. What with New York's subway civilization on the one hand, in which the average citizen sees little more than the immediate neighborhood surrounding his home or office, and on the other hand, the splitting up of shops into a myriad of tiny ones almost too small to show their wares to the passer-by, finding places for repairs has been a problem long enough to warrant a bright future for the new venture.

The "sack" of Europe by American art collectors, which has been carried on extensively since the war, has had an opposite, if not quite equal, reaction in the interest shown here in preserving monuments of beauty in their native scenes. Steps to restore the ancient masterpieces exercise a ready appeal upon the sentimental enthusiasms of art lovers. A fund has just been privately collected among a small number of New York citizens to enable the Greek Government to have work commenced on the Parthenon. No extensive restoration is to be attempted, but the segments of columns that were blown down in 1869 when the ammunition stored in the building by the Turkish troops was set off by a shell from the Venetians, are to be put back in place. The fund, which has just been handed over to the Greek Minister at Washington, and on which the work of the Archaeological Society of Greece in company with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens has been waiting, was said by Dr. Edward Capps of Princeton University to be the last remaining to be done in making the Acropolis again an accurate shadow of its ancient splendor.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole judgment of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### "On the Flying of Kites as a Pastime"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have read with pleasing interest your little editorial "On the Flying of Kites as a Pastime," which is so true that I cannot but express my appreciation for the pleasant memories it brought back of my own boyhood days, not so many years ago, when kite-flying was one of the main pastimes of a boy. Well, you have said that "kite-flying has a thrill that keeps the memory green"; and the lure of the kite still seems to be with me, even now in my manhood days, with the so-called "hustle and bustle" of city life in the world's metropolis surrounding me. With it all, I still find time, occasionally, to run away from all cares and help a little nephew of mine fly a kite "way up in the sky." It is an education in itself for a child to fly a kite, and you might be surprised what a wealth of questions are asked about the clouds, the sky, God, etc., as a result of doing so. You may see many miles of sky them days, and not find one solitary kite, it seems. Indeed, it would appear that airplanes are more in evidence than kites. Truly "the days of kite-flying as a sport seem to be diminishing," as you so fittingly put it. A. A. New York, N. Y.